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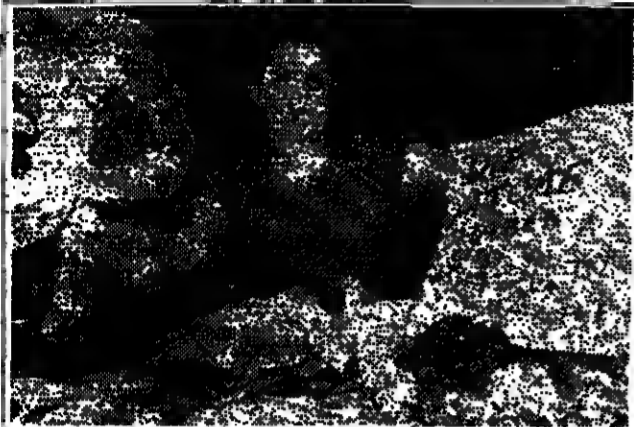
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## Chernobyl Toll Climbs to 13; U.S. Doctor Says Worst Is Over



A worker at a Frankfurt vegetable stall displays a sign reading: "The atoms have destroyed us." Reports put the cost to the West German food industry from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster at hundreds of millions of dollars.

By Carol J. Williams

MOSCOW—An American doctor treating victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident said Friday that the death toll had climbed to 13, reportedly including some persons who fought the reactor fire to keep it from spreading.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, a bone marrow transplant specialist at the medical center of the University of California at Los Angeles, said that still more radiation deaths could be expected but that "the acute medical emergency is over."

He said doctors believed they had isolated the most seriously injured victims and did not expect to uncover many more cases of radiation sickness. About 300 people are hospitalized for radiation treatment.

Two people died in the initial blast and fire at the plant in the Ukraine on April 26. Dr. Gale, referring to 35 persons exposed to massive doses of radiation, said on Friday, "I am happy to say that 24 of those 35 are still alive."

"We may have additional casualties," he said, "but I think we will be able to rescue at least half" of the 35 most serious cases.

Dr. Gale left for Los Angeles on Friday but planned to return next week to continue monitoring the progress of the injured.

Soviet newspapers carried articles Friday about the heroism of fire fighters who battled the reactor blaze for hours and suffered fatal doses of radiation.

The newspaper Komsomolskiya Pravda, describing how 23-year-old Viktor Kibenko and four others halted the fire's spread, wrote:

"The fire, as they did not know then, was not the most important enemy. But it was something else, invisible to the eye, perfidious—radiation."

Mr. Kibenko was working on the roof of the reactor, where "sparks were burning through clothing onto the skin," and fought to prevent the blaze from spreading to shafts of wiring and fuel tanks in a nearby machine room.

Dave Cohen, a spokesman for the government interagency task force studying the Chernobyl disaster, said that the Livermore study's estimates of radiation exposure were conservative. "Anything drawn from that would be the most minimal possible impact," he said. "It's probably much less than what actually happened over there."

The Livermore study was made public last week.

Dr. Cochran and Dr. von Hippel, the researchers who prepared

## Stunt Man Falls to Death In Madrid

A Spanish stunt man fell 400 feet to his death while sliding down a wire from one of Madrid's tallest buildings. At right, the strap holding the smile of Julian de la Horra Reguez broke, sending him plunging to the ground Thursday, in front of 300 spectators at the capital's main square. Mr. de la Horra was working with a West German stunt team which was performing during the San Isidro festival.



## EC Proposes Retaliatory Move On U.S. Exports

BRUSSELS—The Executive Commission of the European Community proposed Friday to invoke trade restrictions and monitor American farm exports in retaliation for a U.S. plan to limit imports from Europe.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner for external relations, said the community "has no option but to reply" to the U.S. move "with equal measures."

The commission said it would ask member states to authorize it to invoke trade restrictions against the United States if quotas announced by the Reagan administration damage European exports.

In addition, the commission will ask for authorization to monitor exports of certain American goods, mostly farm products.

Announcing the standby restrictions Thursday, President Roald Regan said they would only be put into effect when American producers were hurt by EC quotas on American sales in Portugal and Spain.

But Mr. de Clercq said of the Reagan administration's decision: "It is getting us into a pointless escalation of trade measures which the community has not provoked."

He told the European Parliament that the U.S. quotas were unjustified.

But other officials said the U.S. measures were largely symbolic. One senior official said the result was likely to be a "marshmallow war" rather than a full trade conflict.

The United States imposed non-restrictive quotas on white wine, beer, candy, chocolate, apple and pear juice from EC countries in retaliation for curbs that Spain and Portugal put on American grains and oilseed exports after they joined the EC in January.

Mr. de Clercq said the U.S. quotas had been set at 120 percent for last year's imports for most products, except white wine, where the level was set at 140 percent.

He said although these quotas could be nonrestrictive if U.S. and EC figures on 1985 exports correspond, administrative action to carry out the U.S. measures may prove more damaging to European exporters than the quotas.

"If the Americans will require some kind of licensing," he said, "this would be a harassment."

Mr. de Clercq said Washington's unilateral restrictions contravene the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. If the United States felt the steps taken for the entry of Spalo and Portugal violated GATT, he added, "it should have resorted to the existing procedures for the resolution of disputes."

(AP, Reuters)

## U.S. Experts Forecast Grim Fallout Effects

By William J. Broad  
NEW YORK—Radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster could cause tens of thousands of cancer cases and thousands of deaths in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the next several decades, according to the best estimates available now, according to two physicists.

The physicists, Dr. Thomas B. Cochran of the National Resources Defense Council, and Dr. Frank von Hippel of Princeton University, cautioned on Thursday that their estimates, which are based on studies by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, are tentative and highly inexact.

Indeed, some physicists who examined the report said that the estimates were too conservative, others said they were "reasonable" if the Soviet authorities take no further precautions against contamination, and still others said they were too pessimistic. Nonetheless, the calculations are based on the most complete data assembled so far on the possible long-term health effects of the Soviet reactor accident last month.

"It's clear there's going to be serious long-term problems in the Soviet Union," said Dr. Joseph B. Knox, a physicist who headed the Livermore team.

The researchers cautioned that their undertaking was fraught with uncertainty because of the lack of precise data and the many variables inherent to such projections. Not only is the science of "health physics" itself inexact, but researchers said Soviet officials had compounded the problem by limiting information on the amount of radiation released by the reactor, which caught fire and exploded on April 26.

Scientists at Livermore, a federal installation for the design of nuclear weapons, estimated the dose of radiation an individual could have received in a wide range of geographical areas. Other scientists outside the government have used these findings to calculate the potential health damage to populations in those areas.

Dave Cohen, a spokesman for the government interagency task force studying the Chernobyl disaster, said that the Livermore study's estimates of radiation exposure were conservative. "Anything drawn from that would be the most minimal possible impact," he said. "It's probably much less than what actually happened over there."

The Livermore study was made public last week.

Dr. Cochran and Dr. von Hippel, the researchers who prepared

See CANCEER, Page 4

See CHERNOBYL, Page 4

## White House Calls Budget A 'Disaster'

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration has strongly criticized the budget plan passed by the House of Representatives, calling it "a recipe for economic disaster and a military setback that could have serious consequences."

On a 245-179 vote Thursday, the House approved a \$994-billion federal spending plan for the 1987 fiscal year. It cut \$35 billion from Mr. Reagan's proposed \$320-billion Pentagon spending plan.

The plan, like one approved two weeks ago by the Republican-controlled Senate, also collides with President Ronald Reagan's opposition to sizable revenue increases. It would raise taxes \$7.3 billion above his request.

The Senate's plan proposed \$301 billion in military spending, \$19 billion less than the amount sought by Mr. Reagan.

Thus, Congress now appears ready to pass a budget that would cut at least \$20 billion from the president's military spending request.

On Thursday after the House vote, the chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, called the plan "a recipe for economic disaster and a military setback."

The White House deputy press secretary for foreign affairs, Edward P. Djerjian, said Friday: "Not only is it a recipe for disaster, but we find the House budget numbers to be totally irresponsible to the defense and foreign policy implications."

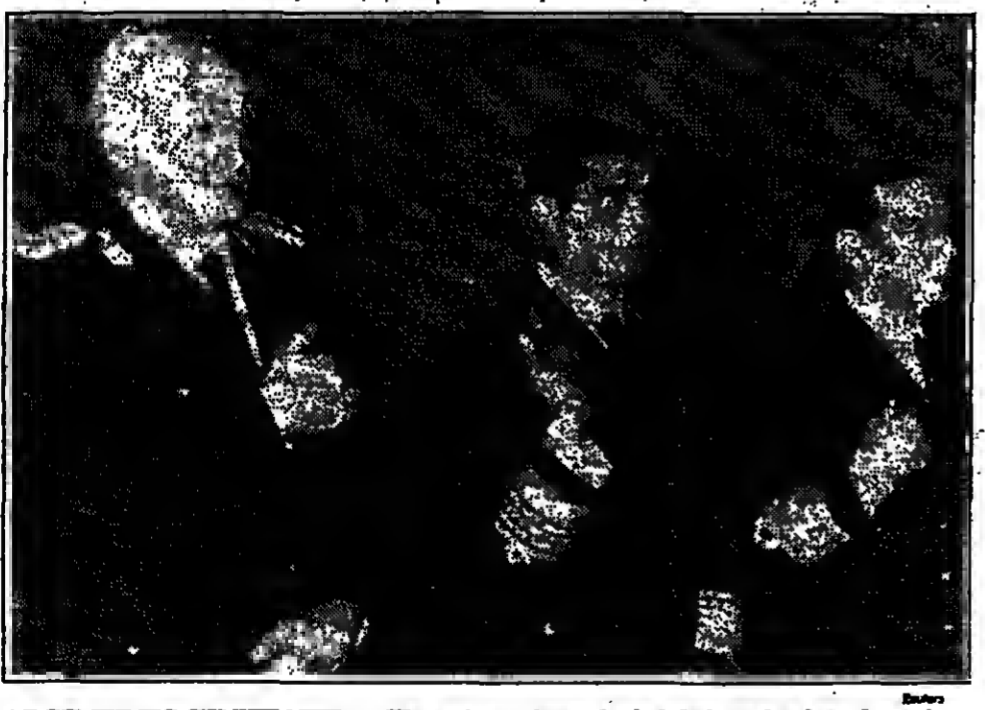
He said that the House level of spending would require a 25-percent cut in security assistance programs.

"This would constitute very serious damage to our foreign policy and security interests across the world," Mr. Djerjian said.

The final budget is a joint resolution of Congress that does not need presidential approval. However, "once differences between the House and Senate versions are resolved, it will guide Congress in passing tax and spending bills that do require the president's signature."

Democrats pushed through the House spending plan despite a last-minute appeal from Mr. Reagan.

See BUDGET, Page 4



ARGENTINES SENTENCED—Three Argentines who led their nation into the losing Falklands War with Britain have been sentenced, Argentina announced Friday. The charges were secret but reportedly were for military misconduct. Leopoldo Galtieri, left, president at the time, received 14 years in prison; the former air force commander, Basilio Lami Dozo, center, was sentenced to eight years, and the navy commander, Admiral Jorge Anaya, 12 years. The officers are shown in a 1982 photograph, while still in power.

## Theodore H. White Dies; Journalist, Author and 'Storyteller of Elections'

By Eric Pace  
NEW YORK—Theodore H. White, the former newsboy who became a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist skilled at humanizing events in his "Making of the President" books and other writings, died Thursday.

He was admitted to Lenox Hill Hospital after suffering a stroke late last week. He died the day before his 71st birthday. Mr. White had homes in Bridgewater, Connecticut, and the East Side of Manhattan.

"A storyteller of elections" is what the ebullient Mr. White liked to call himself in his later years. "There is no excitement anywhere in the world, short of war," he once wrote, "to match the excitement of an American presidential campaign."

His excitement was contagious. Richard Crossman, a British parliamentarian and author, praised what he called Mr. White's "brilliant presentation of democracy to action," noting that he "knew the art of creating suspense."

Simon Michael Bessie, the editor and publisher of eight of Mr. White's books, beginning with "The Making of the President 1960," at the Atheneum and Harper & Row publishing houses, said: "Teddy White has made the history and inner working of American politics interesting and intelligible to more people than any other writer of his generation. His gifts as reporter, historian and storyteller have produced books of lasting value."

It was after a hard-earned Depression boyhood and a summa cum laude Harvard degree that Mr. White started out, as a foreign correspondent for Time magazine, covering war and famine in China. He later was co-author of a 1946 book about that country, "Thunder Out of China," which Harrison E. Salisbury of The New York Times later called "indispensable for an understanding of the struggle which brought the Chinese Communists to power."

Mr. White also covered the wrenchings of history in India and the spit, polish and drama of the Japanese surrender aboard the U.S.S. Missouri for Time, finding himself—as he wrote later—"en-



Theodore H. White

See WHITE, Page 3

## In Peshawar, the Cast Has Changed but the Old Games Go On

By Ronc Tempert  
Los Angeles Times Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan—Rudyard Kipling described this dusty frontier capital near the Khyber Pass as a "city of evil countenances."

Other cities lived, Peshawar lurked. Kipling painted Peshawar as a place peopled by tribal warriors, smugglers, soldiers of fortune and spies. It was the playground for the great game of espionage between imperial Russia and its enemies.

Peshawar (pronounced pesh-AH-wur) has not changed much. It is still murky with intrigue and corruption.

Last month the provincial governor was forced to resign after his son was charged with running large shipments of heroin between Peshawar and New York. Among its many vices, Peshawar, population 700,000, is one of the world's heroin capitals.

According to U.S. drug enforcement agents based here, as much as half of the American supply of heroin passes through this city in Pakistan's North-West Frontier province, only 35 miles (57 kilometers) from the Khyber Pass that leads from Afghanistan. The opium poppies are grown in Afghanistan and overhauled in Pakistan. Big-time drug dealers have added the Mercedes-Benz to the traditional Peshawar street chases of Land Rovers, camel carts and horse-drawn tongas.

Kipling's fearsome tribal warriors, Pathans and Afridis and Ghilzais, still strut through the streets.

They are, for the most part, inarticulate men who express themselves by firing their rifles into the air.

Not long ago when a cocktail party was interrupted by a burst from a Kalashnikov rifle, Sayid Ahmed Gailani, a rebel leader, said, "Someone is celebrating a new baby or they are happy for some reason."

Mr. Gailani is an American-educated commander with the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, one of more than a dozen rebel groups, or mujahidin,

based here. The mujahidin use Peshawar as a base for carrying on their war against more than 100,000 Soviet troops to Afghanistan—and often against one another in the streets of Peshawar.

There are soldiers of fortune and adventurers here too, drawn irresistibly to the war—"the last fun war," in the words of an American television sound technician, a veteran of several forays into Afghanistan.

And spies. Except for Berlin, this might be the spy capital of the world. It is field headquarters for the

largest covert Central Intelligence Agency operation since the Vietnam War. According to published reports, the CIA poured more than \$400 million into Pakistan last year to support the Afghan resistance.

The war has given military analysts their biggest opportunity since World War II to study Soviet weapons and tactics.

The analysts were delighted last year when deserting Afghan officers landed on an air base near here in the latest-model Soviet Mi-24 Hind helicopter.

They were not so pleased, however, when an American-supplied Afghan rebel base was blown up near Badaber, the site of the old CIA air base from which Francis Gary Powers took off in 1960 in a U-2 spy plane that was shot down deep inside the Soviet Union.

The explosion was heard in Peshawar, 20 miles away, where such sounds are not unusual. There are bombings here about every other week, and Soviet secret agents and their colleagues in the Afghan secret police are usually blamed.

Still, many of the bombings are probably the work of one of the rebel groups. There is fierce competition among the groups for U.S. money and equipment, not all of which makes it into Afghanistan. The Saudi and Chinese governments also provide support to the rebels, reportedly about \$200 million worth a year. As in all wars, there are fortunes to be made here.

The rebel groups are also divided by tribal divisions.

See PESHAWAR, Page 4

## Italy to Trim 3 Zeros From Lira Notes

United Press International  
ROME—Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's cabinet agreed Friday to introduce a new lira worth a thousand times more than the present currency.

The ministers agreed, however, to postpone approval of a draft law on the changeover to allow further technical study.

Under the proposed change, which is expected to go into effect early in 1987, the current

1,000-lira bank note, worth 67 cents, would become 1 lira. Three zeros would be dropped from all higher denominations. Coins in smaller denominations would be reintroduced for values below 1 lira.

The reform, largely a psychological move, has been considered for a quarter of a century as a way to restore respectability to the inflated lira and to make accounting simpler. The lira would

maintain the same general exchange value against the dollar. The move has become feasible because the Craxi government has restored stability to the economy and has reduced the inflation rate from about 20 percent three years ago to 6.6 percent as of April.

Some ministers, including Finance Minister Bruno Visentini, asked for more time to review technical aspects of the reform.

## INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ U.S. blacks see a different side of South Africa than do most of that nation's black majority. Page 2.

■ Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, reportedly is resisting committing funds for a new shuttle. Page 3.

■ A Syrian vice president says the West fosters a climate of aggression. Page 4.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ An East German playwright and an avant-garde American have a new collaboration to New York. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. wholesale prices fell 0.6 percent in April, bringing the decline for the year to date to 11.1 percent. Page 11.

■ Kuwait is unlikely to switch most of its investments from the West, bankers said. Page 11.

# U.S. Blacks See 2 South Africas

## Diplomats Say Americans Avoid the Worst Indignities

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — The woman who owned the boutique seemed to scowl. Audrey Burroughs said, perhaps at the prospect of a small encounter with a black customer and a white vendor that was not altogether welcome.

But then, Mrs. Burroughs continued, she began to speak and her accent betrayed her origins, indicating that she was a black African, not a black South African. From then on, she said, the boutique owner could not do enough to please her new customer.

American blacks are seen here as different and less threatening than South African blacks, and people such as the boutique owner seem to want to show foreigners that they are not prejudiced.

The anecdote, told over coffee at a hotel, served to illustrate some of the apprehensions and ambiguities that surround the life in South Africa of Mrs. Burroughs and her husband, John, the only black diplomatic couple among the 90 or so American diplomatic families in South Africa.

Mr. Burroughs, the consul general in Cape Town, is one of two black American diplomats in South Africa. The other is Marie Murray, an economics officer in Pretoria.

To a large extent, other Western diplomats say, black Americans are sheltered from the indignities faced by many among South Africa's black majority.

Thus, for example, Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs live in a Cape Town suburb called Bishop's Court, close to the home of Ambassador Herman W. Nickel, a verdant area at

Table Mountain where, in general, South African blacks may not reside because of segregation laws.

Then there is a certain style and self-confidence that distinguishes many American blacks from some South African blacks, who anticipate rejection, at worst, or patronization, at best, in encounters with whites.

But American blacks do face some problems in South Africa. "When I go into a township and talk to a random sample of people," Mr. Burroughs said, "their first reaction is not looking at me as a black so much, but as an American."

Being black, Mr. Burroughs said, does not offer an immediate stamp of approval among South African blacks, but it helps him to understand them.

"I came through a segregated school system in the states, in Washington, D.C.," he said, adding that he "marched in demonstrations" during the civil rights protests of the 1960s.

"I'm in a position to look at it maybe more objectively than someone who has not been through that experience," he said.

As a U.S. officer, Mr. Burroughs, 49, is committed to promoting the policies called "constructive engagement," whereby Washington says it seeks to coax change from the South African government rather than to confront it.

His particular interest is a notion of his own he called "the Cape experiment," which is aimed at promoting discussion among South African interest groups that otherwise would have no interlocutor to bring them together.

The experience, he said, has taught him that South Africa's plight is not comparable to the civil rights movement in the United States beyond the issue of race.

"The one similarity is black and white," he said. "But the complexities here, we have had nothing like that in the U.S."

Nor, he said, is the racial polarization as clear as some people would believe.

"There are a lot of shades of gray," he said. "There's a lot of good will on both sides and a lot of people on both sides who have been working for change. A lot of our personal friends in the U.S. don't believe us."

His views may reflect the fact that the couple live in Cape Town, a city that prides itself on relative liberalism and the only major urban center in South Africa in which blacks are not a majority because government policy has favored people of mixed racial descent. Many movie houses, for example, are integrated, and so are the buses, though residential areas are segregated.

Apartheid is in evidence in Cape Town, however. Mrs. Burroughs said that although she and her husband were physically comfortable in their big house in Bishop's Court, "I don't think psychologically we feel at ease."

For example, she said, she and her husband would not spontaneously head out for a weekend in the country because they might encounter the harshness of apartheid: country hotels that do not serve blacks, or restaurants that determine their clientele by skin color.

"It's the fear of the unknown," Mrs. Burroughs said. "Just not knowing if we might encounter some problems. And I can't stand rejection."

"What goes on here is so diametrically opposed to what our country is supposed to be all about," Mr. Burroughs said. "Being here and listening to and discussing and seeing what's happening to people simply because of their race, their ethnicity, their tribe, makes it psychologically uncomfortable."



IMPERIAL GARDEN PARTY — Emperor Hirohito, 85, greets some of the 1,700 guests in attendance at an imperial garden party at Akasaka garden in Tokyo.

# 2 South Pacific Nations Ignore U.S. In Push for Soviet Fishing Accords

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Two South Pacific island states, brushing aside warnings from the United States, say they plan to push ahead with fishing agreements with the Soviet Union that will bring them millions of dollars a year in revenue.

One of the island territories, Vanuatu, announced last week that it also was planning to establish diplomatic ties with Libya.

The other, Kiribati, said Thursday that it expected to renew a one-year agreement that gives Soviet fishing boats access to tuna fishing grounds covering about 1.1 million square miles (3 million square kilometers) of the central Pacific.

The commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific fleet, Admiral James Lyons, warned Vanuatu on Monday against seeking diplomatic ties with Libya.

Admiral Lyons said he believed that Moscow would establish bases in the region if given the chance. He said the Pacific had been "historically free of the cancer of international terrorism" and that other countries in the region wanted to keep it that way.

Speaking during a visit to Fiji, one of the largest South Pacific island chains, Admiral Lyons also said that states such as Kiribati, which had signed fishing treaties with Moscow, had "better look over their shoulders."

Fiji and a smaller Pacific island territory, Tuvalu, have both rejected Soviet approaches for fishing rights in their 200-mile (324-kilometer) exclusive economic zones.

The Reagan administration has become increasingly disturbed at the steady expansion of the Soviet presence in the South Pacific.

Vanuatu and Kiribati are members of the 13-nation South Pacific Forum encompassing the independent island states of the region as well as Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

Prime Minister Walter Lini of Vanuatu had described the plan to have a fishing agreement with the Soviet Union as "a practical step" and insisted that it would not be a threat to the United States.

Australian officials have said that the United States is overreacting and should allow the Russians to fish in the region or offer aid to the region.

But the Reagan administration and U.S. tuna boats have refused to recognize the exclusive fishing zones that Pacific island nations, in accordance with the United Nations convention on the law of the sea, have extended 200 miles from their coasts.

President Ieremia Tabei of Kiribati said Thursday that his government expected to renew the license given to Soviet trawlers to fish off Kiribati when the present one-year agreement expires in August.

source said. As they arrived, a bungalow blew up, killing Mr. Rossetti and Patrick Giboulot, a policeman. Four persons were wounded.

It was the first death of a member of the French police force on Corsica since December 1984, when a police van was machine-gunned in Bastia.

On April 18, a Liberation Front commando dynamited the vacation home of a Paris physician and on April 23 separatists blew up an electrical transformer at another campground.

# Separatist Bombing on Corsica Kills 2

Agence France-Press

AJACCIO, Corsica — The owner of a vacation development in southern Corsica and a policeman were killed Thursday when Corsican separatists blew up a bungalow in the camp.

The gunmen, who said they were members of the outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front, tied up camp supervisors and placed explosives in several bungalows, a source said.

After the gunmen left, the camp's owner, Jacques Rossetti, freed himself and called police, the

Iran says it will battle U.S. aggression in Gulf

PARIS — Iran warned Friday of a possible direct confrontation with the United States and served notice that it would hit back against U.S. forces "in the Gulf or elsewhere" if they maintained their "aggressive" presence in the region.

President Ali Khamenei of Iran said that "any U.S. aggressive presence in the Gulf represents an act of open war against the Iranian people."

"If this presence persists," he said, "Iran would fight back wherever possible," Radio Tehran, monitored in Paris, reported.

Earlier, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said there was a chance that the United States might confront Iran directly "under a vain pretext."

"We are ready to confront any problem," he said.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Navy ship intercepted an Iranian frigate in the Gulf on Tuesday to prevent it from searching a U.S. freighter, U.S. officials in Washington said Wednesday.

Two Israelis have been arrested in New York on charges of conspiring to illegally sell U.S.-made missiles to Iran or Iraq, according to Israeli and U.S. officials.

The Israeli government said Thursday that it had no connection with the two. They are Zeev Reiss, a reserve army lieutenant colonel, and another Israeli identified by a U.S. Customs official as Gil Silva. No further information about Mr. Silva was immediately available.

There was conflicting reports in Jerusalem as to whether the weapons had been destined for Iran or Iraq.

Mr. Reiss is accused of trying to ship 3,819 U.S.-made TOW anti-tank missiles to Iran or Iraq, according to Israeli press reports and a U.S. Customs official. There were no details on the charge against Mr. Silva.

Israeli press reports from New York said that Mr. Reiss and Mr. Silva were accused of requesting a \$200,000 "advance" from two prospective arms purchasers who, according to the press reports, turned out to be U.S. Customs agents.

U.S. Customs ships in Gulf

The U.S. Defense Department said Thursday that the navy had increased monitoring of the movements of U.S. merchant ships in the Gulf region and advised commercial shipping lines to maintain radio contact. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

# Shultz Calls For Covert Steps Against Terrorism

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday night that the use of covert measures to combat terrorism has become "imperative" and pledged the Reagan administration to use such means "legally, properly and with the due involvement" of congressional oversight committees.

"What is crucial is the ability to take some initiatives quietly, in situations where the more the measures are known, the less effective will be their results," Mr. Shultz said in remarks prepared for the American Jewish Committee here. He also appealed for more allied cooperation in the war against terrorism.

"We have to get over the idea that 'covert' is a dirty word," Mr. Shultz said, a theme he has emphasized with increasing frequency in the past few months. Some U.S. officials suggested that Mr. Shultz may be preparing the public for the future use of covert measures to strike known terrorists and their bases.

"Free nations accustomed to open debate," Mr. Shultz said, "are naturally uneasy about covert measures, just as they are uneasy about the ambiguous circumstances that require us to act in secret. Yet we must remember that intelligence breakthroughs and secret operations had a decisive influence on our victories in two world wars."

Mr. Shultz acknowledged that last month's air strike against Libya, which resulted in the death of the Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi's adopted daughter and other civilians, generated criticism and "less public consensus" than the administration would have liked. But he said the results are now "convincing the skeptics."

"Qadhafi is in retreat and Syria is uneasy," he said, adding that he hoped the Syrian message "may induce that country to think hard about involvement in murderous adventures."

Syria has been implicated by the Israeli and British authorities in an attempt to place a bomb aboard an El Al Israel Airlines flight bound for Tel Aviv last month.

Mr. Shultz also voiced a strong plea for the administration's proposed \$354 million sale of 2,600 air-to-air and ground-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia. The proposal already has been turned down by more than two-thirds of both houses of Congress, enough to override an expected presidential veto.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Interpol Offices Near Paris Bombed

PARIS (UPI) — A bomb explosion Friday night damaged the headquarters of Interpol, the international police agency, in the Paris suburb of Saint Cloud, the authorities said.

They said that the persons who planted the bomb apparently opened fire on a police patrol that surprised them at the building. One officer was reported wounded. The attackers escaped, the authorities said, and a second, unexploded bomb was found at the scene.

## U.K. Investigates Waldheim Report

LONDON (UPI) — Defense Ministry officials searched records Friday for any links between Kurt Waldheim and the reported disappearance of British soldiers in the Balkans during World War II.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher disclosed the investigation to Parliament on Thursday. She said that "in view of recent new allegations about the disappearance of British subjects in the Balkans during the Second World War, the Ministry of Defense are searching military records to see whether they contain any information relevant in this context."

About 50 opposition members of Parliament signed a statement saying that two British prisoners of war were handed over to the German authorities in Salonika, Greece, where Mr. Waldheim was serving as a junior officer. The statement said Mr. Waldheim, who faces a runoff election in June for president of Austria, allegedly initiated reports that the two men had been interrogated. One of the men reportedly died in a concentration camp and the other disappeared.

## Khmer Rouge Will Target Officials

BANGKOK (UPI) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas announced Friday a five-year combat plan that targets Vietnamese officials in Cambodia instead of troops in their effort to drive out the occupying forces.

By killing local administrators, the guerrillas said in a broadcast, they will prevent the Vietnamese from drafting Cambodians, feeding their soldiers, collecting taxes or spreading their culture and views about the Indochinese federation.

Some Cambodian militiamen have already joined the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, the broadcast said, Vietnam has said it will withdraw its troops by 1990.

## Yugoslavs Name New Prime Minister

BELGRADE (UPI) — The legislature on Friday elected Branko Mikulic, a Communist Party official and an aide to Tito, as Yugoslavia's new prime minister for four years.

Mr. Mikulic, 57, who was credited with earning a profit for the nation from the 1984 winter Olympics at Sarajevo, replaced Milka Planinc, whose four-year term expired Thursday.

Mr. Mikulic retained seven ministers from Mrs. Planinc's cabinet, including Rado Dizdarevic for foreign affairs, Admiral Branko Mitrovic for defense and Dobroslav Culfic for domestic affairs. On Thursday, Sinco Hasoai was named president of the nine-member collective presidency for one year.

## UNESCO Rejects Soviet Staffing Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — A Soviet proposal that would have progressively removed U.S. and British staff members from UNESCO's secretariat was dropped Friday after negotiations in the agency's executive board, diplomatic sources said.

The board's administrative and finance commission instead adopted a compromise text recommending efforts to improve "the representation of all member states" in the secretariat.

The United States and Britain withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, but still have more than 200 officials on the staff. The Soviet resolution urged UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, to refuse to renew contracts of staff members from member states first when reducing the staff for budget reasons.

## U.S. Agency Dismisses Aide Over Leak

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department dismissed an unidentified middle-level official, a political appointee, on Friday "because he made an unauthorized disclosure of classified information to the news media," according to a department spokesman, Charles E. Redman.

Mr. Redman declined to identify the offending official, which news organization the information was leaked to or when the information was published or broadcast. But he said it concerned a diplomatic matter, rather than a military matter. A written statement indicated that the dismissed employee earned from \$52,000 to \$67,000 a year.

## U.S. Urged to Change Teacher Policies

WASHINGTON (WP) — The United States must drastically overhaul the way it recruits, trains and pays teachers, according to a report issued by the influential Carnegie Corp.

Proposals include elimination of the undergraduate degree in education; a national board to certify new teachers; creation of a special group of experienced and better-paid "lead teachers"; and a merit-pay plan under which schools would receive bonuses based on how well their students perform.

One proposal calls for restructuring teacher pay to take into account their level of responsibility, how well their students perform and the level of certification the teacher receives from a national board that would be able to award teaching certificates and "advanced certificates" for those with higher qualifications.

## For the Record

The United States has excluded New Zealand from a major Pacific military exercise beginning May 18 and involving forces from five nations, the Defense Department said Thursday.

A federal judge in Chicago ruled Friday that Adlai E. Stevenson 3d cannot run for governor as an independent, leaving Mr. Stevenson with the much more difficult task of forming a third party if he still wants to seek the office.

Spanish airline pilots will stage a 24-hour strike on Saturday after failing to reach agreement with the national airline Iberia over rest periods, an airline spokesman said Friday.

Dutch railroad workers on strike in a pay dispute have virtually halted rail traffic between the Netherlands and the rest of Europe, the Dutch Railway System said Friday.

# U.S. Aides Ask \$605 Million for Manila

By Don Shannon  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials have outlined before Congress a \$605-million proposal for aid to the Philippines, conceding that the government of President Corason C. Aquino could use more but calling it a "good start."

The officials told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on East Asia on Thursday that the package requested, \$150 million beyond what had already been allocated for the current fiscal year, \$100 million for economic aid and \$50 million for military assistance.

The additional funding is subject to congressional approval. The \$605-million package includes \$114 million worth of loans converted into grants, which would not figure in the next federal budget.

The officials emphasized that other nations and international banks must join in a separate effort to provide the Philippines with a total of \$2 billion, the estimated budget deficit for the current year.

"I have the gravest doubts about the level of U.S. support," the subcommittee chairman, Representative Stephen J. Solari, said.

"If the government of the Philippines should fail," the New York Democrat said, "the Communists are waiting in the wings. It would be a political debacle for the people of the Philippines and a strategic disaster for us."

Senator John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, appealed to the subcommittee to rush supplies of surplus milk and wheat to areas of the Philippines where there is starvation. He also urged immediate transfer of sugar quotas now allocated to South Africa, Australia and Canada to provide the Philippines with additional income.

Charles W. Greenleaf, assistant administrator at the Agency for International Development, said that the food supply in the Philippines is adequate. He said improvements were needed in the distribution system.

"No one is saying the Filipinos couldn't use more," Mr. Greenleaf said, "but this is a good start."

Richard L. Armitage, assistant secretary of defense for international security, said the \$50 million requested for military aid is needed to bolster the army in its fight against Communist insurgents.

He said that despite Mrs. Aquino's amnesty offers only about 100 members of the New People's Army had surrendered.

On another matter, Mr. Solari asked Mr. Armitage about reports that the U.S. military had "kidnapped" the deposed Philippines president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, flying him from Luzon instead of to his home on Guam island.

Mr. Armitage denied such reports and said Mr. Marcos "was in a weakened state when the party arrived" at the Clark Air Base in Luzon after fleeing the Malacañan Palace Feb. 25.

"He was unable to make a decision, and the decision was reached through family members," Mr. Armitage said.

A State Department official who asked not to be identified said Mr. Marcos's son and daughter had agreed that he should be taken to Guam rather than to his home in Ilocos Norte province, where Mrs. Aquino had said she could not guarantee his safety.

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John White

# Reagan Aide Is Said to Resist Building a New Shuttle Orbiter

By David Hoffman and Michael Isikoff

WASHINGTON — NASA's request for a new, \$2.8-billion shuttle orbiter has run into unexpected resistance from the White House staff, Donald T. Regan, Reagan administration sources said.

Mr. Regan questioned whether the administration should spend more on existing technology or seek a new generation of space vehicles, the sources said.

During a meeting Thursday with President Ronald Reagan and top national security advisers marked by what one official called "heated debate," Mr. Regan questioned the need for a new shuttle orbiter, suggesting that it might be outdated by the next decade.

The administration officials said the president was told that there is "great uncertainty" about the future demands for launching civilian and military satellites and about the frequency of shuttle flights after the Jan. 28 Challenger explosion that killed seven astronauts. Mr. Regan made no decision at the meeting Thursday, officials said.

"Basically," said the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes,

"the president asked for more information whether to build another orbiter, how many expendable launch vehicles to build over what period of time and what the budgetary impact would be."

Sources said Mr. Regan was given presentations Thursday by the Office of Management and Budget, the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on the need for a shuttle orbiter to replace Challenger and for new unmanned rockets to carry civilian and military satellites.

Despite opposition from NASA, the sources said there appeared to be a consensus at the meeting behind a recommendation to shift commercial and foreign satellites off the shuttle because of a growing backlog in government payloads and a desire to spur development of a private rocket industry.

If adopted as policy, this would represent a major retreat from the administration's earlier goal to make the shuttle program finance itself by launching commercial satellites for a fee.

The sources said the cost of remedying shuttle defects, as well as purchasing a new shuttle and new unmanned rockets, has been estimated by administration officials at \$5 billion to \$7 billion.

The sizable cost has compounded the administration's problem in light of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law.

One participant in the meeting, reflecting this concern, said: "Here's the first big temptation to say, 'We didn't really mean it.' If you make an exception to the rules for this, you open up the floodgates."

The sources said that Mr. Regan's concerns went beyond costs to the question of whether the shuttle technology would be outdated by the time a new orbiter began flights in the next decade.

The sources did not specify what type of advanced technology Mr. Regan was considering when he questioned the need for a fourth shuttle. However, NASA recently awarded initial contracts for a space plane dubbed the "Orion Express" that would include technology more advanced than the shuttle, which was designed in the early 1970s.

The fourth orbiter is considered by NASA to be vital to its long-range plans to construct an \$8-billion manned space station by 1994 that would serve as a scientific laboratory and ultimately a launch platform for missions into the solar system.

Panel to Call for New Testing

Sources close to the presidential commission investigating the Challenger explosion said Thursday that the panel would call for a new rocket-testing program that would make it nearly impossible for NASA to resume manned space flights on a schedule proposed recently, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

The sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said that the commission, headed by former Secretary of State William P. Rogers, would call for a number of full-scale tests of the shuttle's redesigned solid-fuel rocket boosters.

Richard Truly, NASA's space shuttle program director, said Thursday that the space agency had set a target date of July 15, 1987, to launch the next shuttle flight.



Hospital personnel rushed a survivor to the operating room at Providence Hospital in Oregon, after he was found on Mount Hood in a snow cave where he had taken refuge.

# 2 Climbers Survive 3 Days in Snow Cave On Mount Hood; 9 of 13 Die in Blizzard

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — Two students were found alive on Mount Hood along with six dead companions after being buried more than three days under deep snow.

Rescuers found the teen-agers Thursday after another survivor, guided by a hunch, led search teams to a snow cave the climbers had dug for refuge.

The eight people, two adults and six teen-agers, were found five feet (1.5 meters) from where one of three other bodies had been found by rescuers Wednesday.

Of the 13 climbers who began hiking up the mountain Monday, four survived, including an adult and a girl who left the party Tuesday to seek help after a blizzard. Two climbers turned back earlier.

The teen-agers, students at the Oregon Episcopal School, had climbed Mount Hood with three adults in the annual sophomore class wilderness outing. The mountain is 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of Portland.

The cave was discovered by a rescuer who poked through four to five feet of snow 8,300 feet up the

11,235-foot mountain and struck a backpack.

The teen-agers who survived in the snow cave were Gita Thompson, 16, of Longview, Washington, and Britton Clark, 15, of Portland.

The Longview teen-ager was "somewhat surprised" that he was alive when he was dug out at Providence Medical center, Dr. Gregory Lorts said. The youth was taken off a heart-lung machine Thursday night, and Dr. Duane S. Bierz said he had an 80-percent chance of surviving.

Miss Clark was in stable condition Friday, according to Dr. Ben Bachulis, chief of surgery at Emanuel Hospital. The girl was said to be in the best shape of the two.

"She's combative and she is very, very optimistic that she'll recover," said Dr. Clark Chipman, chief of the emergency department.

Dr. Bachulis told ABC television he was surprised that Miss Clark's body temperature when she entered the hospital, 73 degrees Fahrenheit (22.7 degrees centigrade), was so much higher than that of the three students brought in the day before, who all died. Their temperatures were about 42 degrees

Fahrenheit (5.5 degrees centigrade).

Neither survivor appeared to have suffered brain damage, according to doctors.

"Give the fact that they were in such extreme conditions for two, three days," Dr. Lorts said, "I think the whole situation is really miraculous, that we did have some survivors."

Ralph Summers, 30, a professional mountaineer who led the group up the mountain, and Molly Schula, 17, walked to safety Tuesday using a compass.

The death toll makes the incident the worst accident on Mount Hood since records were begun in 1896, officials said. The previous worst incident was a climbing accident in which five persons were killed in 1981.

David McClure, a base operations chief for Portland Mountain Rescue who has 26 years' experience on Mount Hood, disputed complaints from some parents that the party was ill-equipped.

"The severity of the storm was certainly one of the worst this mountain has ever encountered," Mr. McClure said.

The group had climbed to within 14 feet of the summit Monday.

# Rivalry May Force Split Of Nicaraguan Rebels And Threaten U.S. Aid

By James LeMoyné

MIAMI — After three days of talks this past week, Nicaraguan rebel leaders remained so deeply divided on how to restructure their guerrilla movement that one leader was ready to resign, according to several rebel officials here.

The U.S. State Department is sufficiently alarmed by the internal dispute that it threatened hard-liners within the rebel movement that if they do not make concessions, aid to the guerrillas would be cut off within a few weeks, according to four rebel and congressional sources.

When asked to comment Thursday, a State Department official would not say only that Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told rebel leaders that "it is necessary to resolve internal differences or else aid will be threatened."

Several rebel officials here say that a solution can be forced only by more pressure from the administration. The guerrilla talks were expected to extend into the coming week.

The showdown between competing rebel leaders appears to be the inevitable culmination of the administration's efforts to transform the politically conservative guerrilla army into a popular movement capable of threatening the Sandinista leadership in Nicaragua.

The outcome has major implications because several members of Congress have said they will not vote for further U.S. assistance to the rebels if they do not form a broad-based movement.

In the struggle for power, rebel officials who were originally selected by the Central Intelligence Agency to head the Honduras-based guerrilla army known as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force are facing less militant rebels. These less-militant rebels, along with Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, the political leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, are co-leaders of the new American-backed umbrella group known as the United Nicaraguan Opposition.

According to rebel and congressional sources, Arturo José Cruz, who is seen as the least hard-line of the rebel leaders, has said that he would resign if the rebel military structure was not brought fully under the authority of the United Nicaraguan Opposition.

"He's had it," said a rebel official who knows Mr. Cruz well. "If he doesn't get agreements on making the military side subservient to the civilian leaders, he's going to resign."

Mr. Cruz refused to comment on his intentions. If he resigns, several rebel sources here say, another top rebel official, Alfonso Robelo Calles, also would probably resign. That would leave Mr. Calero, as the sole remaining rebel leader, an outcome that appears likely to torpedo further aid from the U.S. Congress.

"If Cruz walks, they might as well kiss support to the rebels goodbye," said Representative Dave McCurdy, Democrat of Oklahoma, who is seen as the leader of swing votes in the House of Representatives on the issue of aid to the rebels.

■ Pastora Surrenders

Edén Pastora Gómez, a Sandinista hero who broke with his former comrades and became a rebel leader, crossed into Costa Rica on Friday and gave up his four-year struggle to overthrow the Sandinista government, United Press International reported from La Cereña, Costa Rica.

Flanked by a band of about 60 followers, the leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance walked across the dry bed of the San Juan River and was met by the Costa Rican vice minister for security, Rogelio Castro.

Mr. Pastora handed over a typewritten letter asking the Costa Rican government for political asylum and blaming his decision to give up his fight on a lack of support from the United States.

# Media Stand Is Clarified By CIA Head

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, who said recently that several news organizations had broken the law by publishing classified information, has now said that he does not favor prosecution for past violations.

In a speech Thursday to the American Jewish Committee here, Mr. Casey said that the law should be enforced in the future, according to George V. Lauder, a CIA spokesman.

Last week Mr. Casey said he believed that The Washington Post, The New York Times, and Time and Newsweek magazines had violated the law by publishing classified material. Editors at all of the publications except The Post said they had not been told of any possible violation.

Reagan administration officials said Mr. Casey had met with D. Lowell Jensen, the associate attorney general, to discuss the possibility of prosecuting the news organizations. The Justice Department has been cool to the idea.

In the speech Thursday, according to United Press International, which was given a copy of the text, the CIA director said: "Where there already has been public disclosure about communications intelligence, the law has been violated but the milk has been spilled. I would not, therefore, at this time favor action for these past offenses."

"But I strongly believe that if we are to protect our security as a nation and the safety of our citizens in this age of international terrorism and intercontinental missiles, the law now on the books dealing with communications intelligence must now be enforced."

Mr. Casey told two editors of The Post on May 2 that he would recommend prosecution if the newspaper published a planned article that was said to be based on information classified as secret. A Post editor said the newspaper was still considering whether to publish the article.

# AMERICAN TOPICS



NASTY WEATHER — This farm in Dixon, Illinois, was destroyed as storms in the Middle West generated tornadoes and high winds that caused widespread damage in Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

# Some States Showing Independent Spirit

Washington put the states on notice two years ago: If they hadn't set their minimum drinking age at 21 by Oct. 1, 1986, they would lose federal highway aid. Despite widespread protests, it was assumed that all 50 states would comply. But Colorado, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Idaho and South Dakota have refused, four more states are uncertain and another five have adopted the age-21 limit only temporarily, automatically reverting to a lower limit if the federal penalty is lifted.

The New York Times commented: "Promoters of highway safety may be dismayed at all this dissipation. But promoters of a vigorous political system might raise a glass, to federalism."

# Short Takes

U.S. cancer deaths are rising, from 170 per 100,000 people a year in 1950 to 185 per 100,000 in 1982. Dr. Lawrence Garfinkel of the American Cancer Society said: "The reason the overall death rate continues to go up is because of lung cancer. If you take away lung cancer, instead of having an 8-percent increase, you have a 13-percent decrease."

# Deleting Editors, Debasing Columnists

Reading about the disbarment of a rogue lawyer, Gary S. Novick wondered if, in the event he were found incompetent as a physician, he could then be disbarred by his peers. This led him to write to The New York Times with a list of terms fantasizing dismissal from particular trades or professions:

- Judge — disrobed
- Hairdresser — disstrussed
- Banker — disintrested
- Magician — disillusioned
- Gambler — discarded
- Secretary — defiled
- Accountant — disfigured
- Jockey — distracted
- Detective — dissolved
- Writer — disordered
- Cheerleader — depressed
- Electrician — delighted
- Inkeeper — dislodged
- Cowboy — deranged

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Alcott's novel "Little Women," has been dedicated as a national historic landmark. It is not to be confused with the Wayside Inn at nearby Sudbury, immortalized in the poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Nineteen high-school students have been arrested in Washington on drug charges in the past four months, and the capital gives much of the credit to baby-faced police recruits who are sent to high schools posing as students. The police force says it has to keep reminding the undercover agents that to succeed in their work they must blend into the drug scene, which means skipping classes and failing exams.

Goucher College in Maryland, having turned down a merger offer from Johns Hopkins University, decided this month to go coeducational — the latest of more than three dozen women's colleges that have done so in the past 12 years. This reduces to 103 the number of American colleges that accept women only.

# U.S. Grand Jury Indicts Head of Teamster Union

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Jackie Presser, president of the Teamsters union, was indicted Friday on charges of embezzling money from a union local in Cleveland, the Justice Department announced.

The indictment, returned by a federal grand jury in Cleveland, culminated a long legal case that included a nearly three-year investigation of Mr. Presser, a decision by the Justice Department against seeking his indictment, and finally a reversal of that decision.

In a related case, the department announced that an FBI agent had been indicted Friday for making false statements that led to the collapse of the government's probe of Mr. Presser a year ago.

The indictment against Mr. Presser, 59, charged that he had paid money to so-called "ghost" employees of Teamster Local 507

in Cleveland, people who performed no work for the union.

Mr. Presser was the fourth of the last five presidents of the Teamsters union to be indicted. The last Teamsters president to be indicted was Roy L. Williams, who is serving a 10-year prison term on a bribery-conspiracy conviction.

Mr. Presser's indictment came three days before the opening of a convention in Las Vegas of the 1.6-million-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the largest labor union in the United States and the only major labor organization to endorse President Ronald Reagan's candidacy for reelection in 1984.

Mr. Presser had close ties to the Reagan administration. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d had disqualified himself from any involvement in the Justice Department's

decision on whether to prosecute Mr. Presser.

Mr. Meese had said that because he served as a White House counsel to Mr. Reagan before moving to the Justice Department, he wanted to avoid any appearance of conflict.

Mr. Presser has said he is innocent of any wrongdoing.

The indictment said that while he was secretary-treasurer of Cleveland Teamster Local 507 Mr. Presser made the payments to his uncle, Allen Friedman, and to John Nardi Jr., the son of a slain Cleveland mob leader.

The grand jury also indicted two Presser associates in the alleged payroll padding scheme. They were Harold Friedman, president of Local 507 and a member of the union's General Executive Board, and Anthony Hughes, recording secretary of the local.



Jackie Presser

# WHITE: Pulitzer Prize-Winning Journalist, 'Storyteller of Elections' Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

tranced by power and fame during the war years in Asia.

Moving on to Europe, he became, as he put it, "a convinced American virtue during the years of reconstruction" there after World War II. Later, back in the United States, he began seeing American politics "as an adventure in which men sought their identity."

After working for The Reporter, Collier's and other publications and writing two works of fiction, he decided in late 1959 to use novel-writing techniques in a book-length chronicle of the next presidential campaign.

The subplot was "The Making of the President 1960," which won him national fame and the Pulitzer Prize. Heurten by its success, he went on to write similarly titled works about the races of 1964, 1968 and 1972, which kept his name bobbing on best-seller lists.

Then came his stinging "Breach of Faith: The Fall of Richard Nixon," which came out in 1975 and was praised by The Times columnist James Reston as the best of Mr. White's "superb books on the presidency."

It was followed by Mr. White's stirring and much-praised memoir "In Search of History: A Personal Adventure," in 1978 and his sweeping and controversial "America in Search of Itself: The Making of the President 1956-1980," in 1982. Summing himself up, as his writ-

ings summed up legions of other notable men and women of his time, Mr. White once called himself an author dealing in observed reality — what has come to be called in France "les choses vues." That literary tradition, he said, "proliferated with my generation."

"The American literature of reality includes John Guther inside his U.S.A., Edgar Snow following the Red Star over China, John Hersey reporting on Hiroshima," he observed. "I think I fit in that stream and I'm proud of it."

Mr. White came to be widely seen as what Robert Sterrett, writing in The New York Times Book Review in 1982, called someone "who with age and success has turned conservative." But Mr. White viewed himself in a different light.

"I don't think of myself as a conservative," he once said. "I believe that dogma — and that includes liberal and conservative dogma — must not take precedence over reality. A liberal is a person who believes that water can be made to run uphill. A conservative is someone who believes everybody should pay for his water. I'm somewhere in between: I believe water should be free, but that water flows downhill."

Theodore Harold White was born May 16, 1915, in Boston, the first of four children of Mary Winifred White and David White, a scholarly man, trained as a lawyer,

who, during the Depression, had to collect rants for stumblers to make ends meet.

The family was poor, said a boy, Theodore White rose before dawn to sell newspapers on street corners. Then, after attending the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard College on a scholarship awarded to newsboys, specialized in history and achieved an early triumph, earning his bachelor's degree summa cum laude in 1938.

Later that year a Fredrick Sheldon Traveling Fellowship catapulted him out to China, which he made his base while he honed his skills reporting for Time.

He then returned for a time to the United States and wrote his first book, "Thunder Out of China," with Annalee Jacoby as co-author. Then, from 1948 to 1953, Mr. White covered the Marshall Plan, NATO and other aspects of postwar Europe, topics he touched on in his second book, "Fire in the Ashes," which appeared in 1953. Writing in The New York Times Book Review, Richard Rovere later called it "superior to anything else to come out of those years of agony and promise."

When Collier's magazine folded in 1956, Mr. White found himself out of work. He then wrote his first novel, "The Mountain Road" (1958) — based on his experiences in China — which was subsequently made into a movie with the same title. His second novel, "The View from the Forth Street" (1960), was based on his experiences at Collier's.

After turning that manuscript over to the publisher, Mr. White resolved, as he put it in his memoirs, to "take the next two years to write a book about how a president is made."

"The idea," he continued, "was to follow a campaign from beginning to end. It would be written as a novel is written, with anticipated surprises as, one by one, early candidates vanish in the primaries until only two final jousting struggle for the prize. Moreover, it should be written as a story of a man in trouble, of the leader under the pressure of circumstances."

And so early in 1960, Mr. White found himself "waiting in snow-coated Wisconsin for a plane bear-

# Elisabeth Bergner, Actress, Is Dead

The Associated Press

LONDON — Elisabeth Bergner, a stage and screen star in her native Austria as well as in Germany, Britain and the United States for nearly five decades, died here Monday after a long illness, her lawyer said. She was 85.

Miss Bergner, who was born in Vienna, made her debut at the City Theater in Zurich in 1919. She gained an international reputation with her 1924 appearance as Joan in George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan."

several other hits in Berlin. She played the title role in "The Last of Mrs. Chevey," Tessa in "The Constant Nymph" and Floria in "The Merchant of Venice."

Miss Bergner made her debut on the English stage in 1933 as Gema Jones in "Escape Me Never."

She was an instant success in the part in Britain and again in New York when she showed opened on Broadway in January 1935.

■ Other Deaths: David Whitmore Hearst, 70, son of the publisher William Randolph Hearst and vice president of the

Hearst Corp., on Monday of cancer in Los Angeles.

Alicia Moreau de Justo, 100, one of the leading socialists and feminists in Latin America, on Monday in Buenos Aires.

Yuichi Ishizaki, 66, who retired in January as senior photographer for The Associated Press in Tokyo, on Thursday while undergoing surgery for stomach cancer in Tokyo.

Peadar O'Donnell, 93, a novelist who fought with the Irish Republican Army for Irish independence in the 1920s, on Tuesday in Dublin.



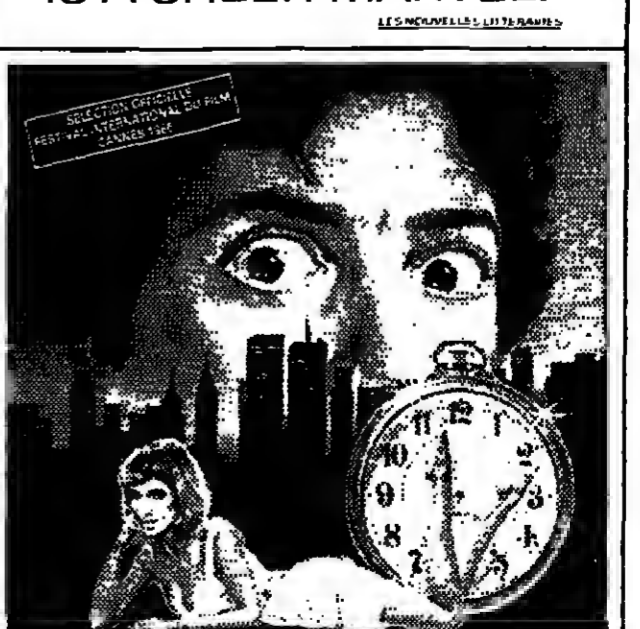
Elisabeth Bergner

VO : UGC CHAMPS ELYSEES - UGC ROTONDE MONTMARTRE - UGC ODEON CINEBOULEVARD LES HALLES - 14 JUILLET BASTILLE - 14 JUILLET BEAUREGARDE VF : UGC BOULEVARD - UGC GORELINS - UGC GAIMONT FARNASSE - LES IMAGES

Paraphr. CYRANO VERSAILES

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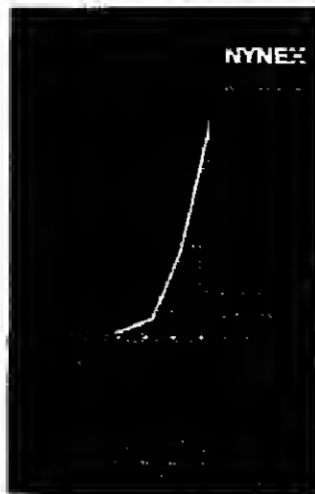
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1

## CSX CORPORATION

CSX closed 1985 with over \$11 billion in assets and its common and preferred stock at all-time highs. The

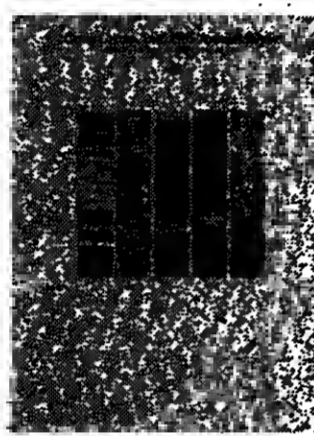


company initiated a restructuring program which set up a component-based organization built around its four major lines of business — transportation, energy, technology and properties. The action better positions the company for future growth and improved shareholder value.

2

## GROW GROUP, INC.

Grow Group, Inc. has grown from 1.6 million in sales to a current annual rate of over 400 million, paid 88 consecutive quarterly cash dividends. A stockholder with 100 shares in 1965 would own 420 shares today. The



Corporation is one of the nation's largest producers of specialty chemical coatings. With the recent acquisition of Ferrigo Co., Grow has become one of the leading U.S. makers of over-the-counter pharmaceuticals, private label household products, health and beauty aids, increasing Grow's Consumer Group to approximately 40% of total sales.

3

## ROBECO

Robeco, established in 1933, is a Dutch-based investment fund with a globally diversified portfolio worth U.S. \$2.3 billion. Re-invested return in dollar terms over 12 months ended



March 1986 was 75%. Robeco's shares are traded at net asset value on 18 stock exchanges incl. Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich and Tokyo.

4

## AGA AB

The year 1985 was a profitable and eventful year for AGA. The acquisition of the Uddeholm Group through a special issue of AGA shares to Uddeholm



shareholders has added considerable strength to AGA's expansion base. Our expansion was continued during 1985 through increased investments, which amounted to more than SEK 1,200 billion — a very sharp rise compared with preceding years.

5

## Hutchison

Hutchison Whampoa Limited is one of Hong Kong's largest, strongest and most diverse trading and investment holding companies. The Hutchison Group derives its financial strength from a number of autonomous subsidiaries and interests in several high-performance associated companies. It has major profit centres in property, container terminal

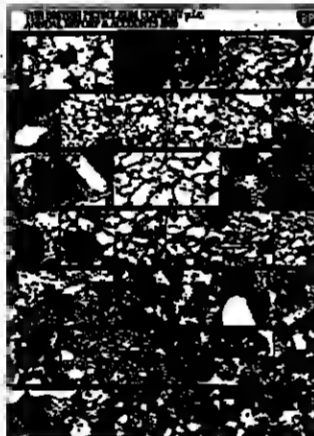


operations, trading, retailing, China trade, engineering, quarrying and power supply and generation. It is looking for further expansion opportunities outside Hong Kong. The Hutchison Group's net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the year ended December 31, 1985, was U.S. \$192 million. Address: 22nd Floor, Hutchison House, Hong Kong.

6

## BP BRITISH PETROLEUM

The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. is the parent company of one of the world's largest international oil and natural resources groups, with a major stake in the US



through its 55% interest in The Standard Oil Company. 1985 profits rose 44% to £1,816m on a replacement cost basis. The group is well-placed to meet a challenging year for the energy sector, thanks to a strong financial base, operational diversity and broad geographical spread.

7

## NATIONALE NEDERLANDEN

Nationale-Nederlanden, the largest insurance group in the Netherlands, ranks high in the world list of insurers and is an important private investor. The companies combined in the Nationale-Nederlanden Group with over 22,000



employees in 24 countries offer services in the field of financial security and market their products in cooperation with thousands of insurance consultants. The Group's revenue which amounted to well over U.S. \$6 billion in 1985, is derived from four sectors: life 33%, non-life 29%, professional reinsurance (7%), investments and other insurance-related activities 31%. Net assets increased by 36.5% to \$2.6 billion.

8

## BÜHRMANN—TETTERODE

A multitude of activities accommodated in BT make it into a diversified Group with strong, international features. BT operated in the consumer market, the capital goods market and the market for industrial (semi) manufacturers or supplier and producer of special products. BT very often occupies a prominent position in the relevant markets of many countries. Geographic expansion, promotion of synergistic effects and stable profit growth have been the main principles of a consciously conducted policy.



In 1985 sales amounted to Dfl. 3,253 million (1984: Dfl. 3,180 million). The net profit on ordinary operations went up by 70.4% to Dfl. 57.3 million (1984: Dfl. 33.6 million). Profit per share rose by 44% to Dfl. 13.10 (1984: Dfl. 9.10). The proposed dividend for 1985 amounts to Dfl. 5.20 per share (1984: Dfl. 3.80). The improved equity ratios in 1985 offer, together with the enhanced earning capacity, a sound basis for BT's further expansion. Based upon current judgement of the positive trends which already show up within component parts of the Group, 1986 can be a good year for BT.

9

## NOVA AN ALBERTA CORPORATION

NOVA is a major Canadian energy company headquartered in Calgary, Alberta. Assets at year-end 1985 were approximately \$6.4 billion. Revenues for the year totalled \$3.3 billion, and net income (before extraordinary items) was \$134 million.



The Company is active in several industry sectors: natural gas transportation and marketing, petroleum (through 57%-owned Husky Oil Ltd.), petrochemicals, manufacturing, consulting and research. NOVA's Alberta system transports over 75% of Canada's marketed natural gas production.

10

## AMETEK (NYSE-PSE) AME

AMETEK strengthened its position in the industrial/scientific instrumentation market through its 1985 purchase of Parallax, a worldwide leader in process monitoring instruments; other acquisitions during the year provide AMETEK with an entry into fiber optics, composite materials, and CAD/CAM design through its purchase of Houston Instrument, the



leading producer of computer driven graphics plotters. Managed to maximize cash flow and return on investment, AMETEK generated the highest cash flow in its history — \$70.7 million — from its 1985 sales of \$503 million. For an annual report by return mail call AMETEK Investor Information at (215) 647-2121.

11

## McDonald's

McDonald's is the world's largest restaurant organization, serving 19 million people daily in 9,000 restaurants located in 41 countries around the world. In 1985, McDonald's reported record net income, total revenues and systemwide sales for the 21st consecutive year since becoming a publicly held company. Total assets rose 19 percent to more than \$5 billion and return on average common equity exceeded 21 percent. McDonald's is one of 30 companies that comprise the Dow Jones Industrial Average.



12

## MASCO CORPORATION "Great Products For" America's Great Homes"

MASCO CORPORATION, a UNIQUE GROWTH COMPANY with leadership market positions, has reported 29 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF EARNINGS INCREASES. Masco manufactures faucets and other building-related products and other specialty products for the home and family. Send for our 1985 Annual Report to learn why, we believe, Masco's earnings will continue to grow at an average annual rate of 15 to 20 percent annually over the next five years, with our sales in 1990 approaching or exceeding \$3 billion.



13

## VALIN POLLEN INTERNATIONAL

The Valin Pollen International Group comprises five operating subsidiaries which specialize in every field of corporate and financial communications. Together, they provide corporate management with an integrated range of services including advertising, public and press relations, marketing and communications consultancy, investor relations, design and research.



Valin Pollen International acquired its first overseas subsidiary in 1985 as a first step towards the development of a network of offices in the major financial centres of the world. The Group's future growth will stem from its ability to offer clients a fusion of high-level consultancy with a wide range of specialised communications, creative and computerised information services.

14

## MASCO INDUSTRIES "A Competitive Edge"

Our proven strategies for growth, unmatched advanced metalworking technologies and products of value provide Masco Industries with... A Competitive Edge. Masco Industries manufactures custom-engineered



components and other specialty products for industry. Send for our 1985 Annual Report to learn why we believe Masco Industries is positioned to achieve its objective of increasing earnings per share, on average, at least 20 to 25 percent annually over the next five years.

15

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ARTS / LEISURE



A scene from Heiner Müller's "Hamletmaschine," directed by Robert Wilson.

Heiner Müller, Wilson Join for 'Hamletmaschine'

By John Rockwell
NEW YORK — Heiner Müller is an East German widely regarded as the most important German playwright since Bertolt Brecht.

Wilson juxtaposes this heat with one of his most coolly controlled yet ornately stylized productions, further fragmenting Hamlet and Ophelia among his 14 young actors.

Both men are so enthusiastic about this production — Wilson called it "one of the best things I've done in years" — that they talk of moving it to another theater in New York for a longer run and of touring it in Europe with the student actors.

Clearly, Wilson's visual spaciousness and all-American openness represent just this sort of new energy for him. But there is more to it than that.

Müller and Wilson met when Wilson was working in West Berlin in 1979. They first collaborated on "the CIVIL war" in 1983. Since then Wilson has used a Müller text for a "Medea" project at the Opéra de Lyon in France, and Müller provided part of the text for Wilson's "Alceste" this season at the American Repertory Theater in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Müller has a diffident, amused character, with a puckish charm similar to what Brecht was reputed to display and far removed from the ultra-German violence of his plays.

Müller's formal yet obsessive play and Wilson's formal yet obsessive production — as Müller happily put it, a "combination of mathematics and children's games." The Ophelia, childlike yet calmly matter-of-fact, reiterates with chilling certainty the lines "Down with the happiness of submission. Long live hate and contempt, rebellion and death."

This final scene sums up Müller's play and Wilson's formal yet obsessive production — as Müller happily put it, a "combination of mathematics and children's games." The Ophelia, childlike yet calmly matter-of-fact, reiterates with chilling certainty the lines "Down with the happiness of submission. Long live hate and contempt, rebellion and death."

St. Paul Group Cancels Tour
ST. PAUL, Minnesota — The St. Paul Chamber Orchestra has canceled a 13-city European tour because of fear of terrorism.

For Wilson, the return to non-professional actors recalls the way he first worked in the theater in the late 1960s and early '70s, with the volunteer "byrds" of his Byrd Hoffman Foundation.

For him, the United States represents an extraordinary expansion of space and possibility; indeed, there has been a pronounced change in the tenor of his writing since his first visit in 1975, from an obsession with Germany and German political issues to a broader world view.

He does the leather case with an enamel inset done by Goulden for the cover of the book, of which the leaves remain unbound. Most important is the enameled book executed by Goulden to hold all this.

Contradictory Ways of Rarity at Auction

GENEVA — Some of the rarest works of art seen at auction in recent years were sold here this week by Christie's and Sotheby's.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

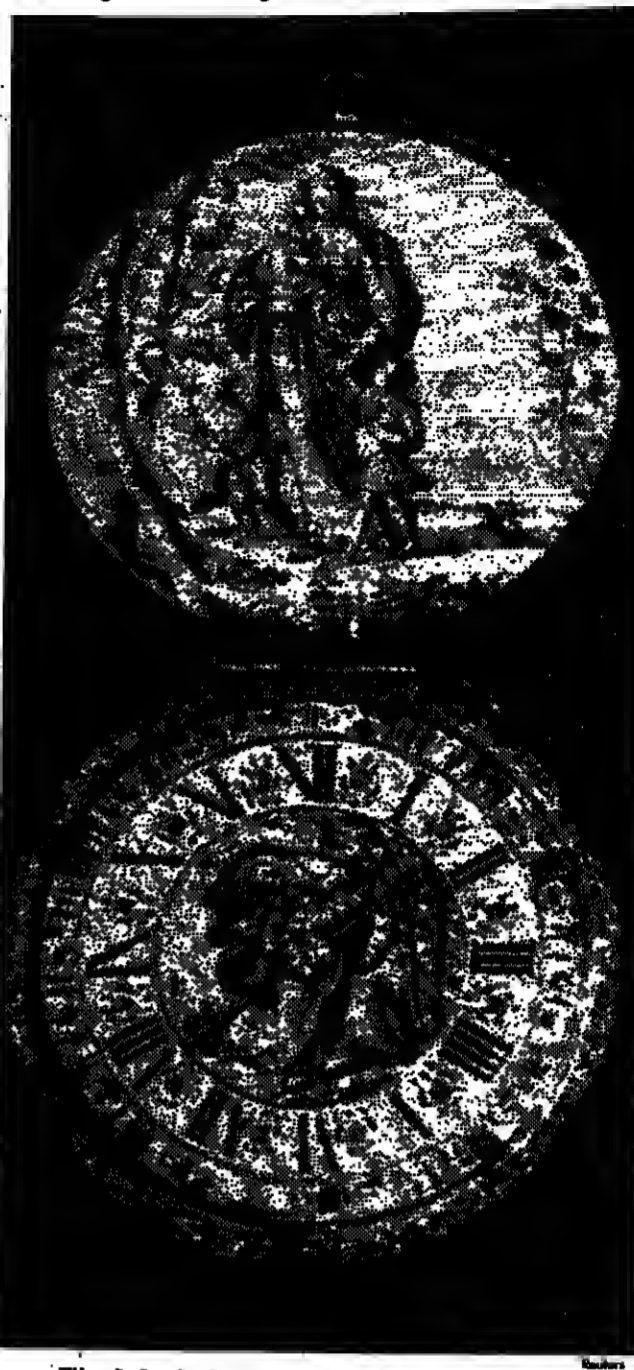
The art deco books came up Sunday at the Hotel Richemond. Usually the illustrated books that sell best are major literary works illustrated by great masters.

Yet Goulden — who belonged to the upper class, was very rich and created works of art purely for pleasure — was a man of many talents. His greatest contribution lies perhaps in the enameled objects he designed in the 1920s in a manner influenced by Cubism and the Mechanist period in Léger's work.

A lesser known side of Goulden's activity is his painting, influenced by Symbolism and the Nabis. He did the watercolors from which François-Louis Schmeid drew the 43 woodcuts illustrating Goulden's text.

So does the leather case with an enamel inset done by Goulden for the cover of the book, of which the leaves remain unbound. Most important is the enameled book executed by Goulden to hold all this.

With the addition of five gouaches done as preparatory studies for the enamel work, the volume is a unique work of art, valued at 220,000 Swiss francs (\$122,200), exceeding the high end of Christie's estimate range by one-third.



Watch fetched record 1.87 million Swiss francs.

Painting in enamels on a ground already enameled is a technique first used in the 17th century in Blois early in the 17th century. Only four or five other watches with cases entirely decorated in this technique have survived. Here, in addition, the gold case with its inlay of enamel ground was executed with tiny gold pieces in low relief, partly chased and partly enameled with black and white blossoms.

Such wealth of figurative decoration has no parallel in known 17th-century watches. But while the watch has several apparently unique features, all can be related to known techniques and art forms of the period; the object does not look unfamiliar — a vital prerequisite for commercial success.

That rareness can have an almost opposite effect was demonstrated Tuesday afternoon at Sotheby's sale at the Hotel des Bergues. It included three outstanding pieces

of early European silver, of which the most nearly perfect and by far the rarest was cataloged as a Gothic ewer from Spain, dated in the late 15th or early 16th century. The piece is probably earlier, in fact, and the art-historical problem more complex than such characterization suggests.

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Indeed, the stark simplicity of the piece, devoid of ornament, seems incompatible with a late dating. Sotheby's remarkable expert on Gothic and Renaissance silver, Christopher Douglas, who wrote the catalog entry, is the first to admit that he believes the ewer to be no much later than about 1430, and perhaps earlier still.

The Iberian provenance is plausible but not demonstrable. In short, the object is a remnant of an art form barely known to us — middle to late Gothic silver. Not only is the piece rare, it is above all of startling beauty. Remarkably well preserved — with just enough green patina along the edges of the spout to show that it remained underground, perhaps in some cache, for a few centuries — it would grace any major museum. Alas, curators and above all their boards, shun riddles. The ewer was sold to Armitage Antique Dealers of London for 286,000 Swiss francs — perhaps about as high as any object of that type, when shrouded in historical mystery, could conceivably rise; but if one considers prices generally paid for Gothic and Renaissance silver, and the item's quality and splendor, it can be deemed a ludicrously low price.

Seconds later, a German porcelain beaker made in about 1425, the probable period of the "Spanish ewer," zoomed to 792,000 Swiss francs — three times the price of the ewer — paid by the Heidi Hübler gallery in Würzburg. The fact that a tower-shaped finial on the lid is a late replacement did not bother buyers; the piece instantly rang a bell with its Gothic tracery at the bottom. Two or three beakers in European church treasuries and in European private collections and museums offer close parallels. And the provenance is not in doubt. The object lends itself to recognition despite its rarity, which instead of resulting in uncertainty propelled the price to unexpected heights.

Bismark Jewelry Sold
Jewelry from the estate of the American-born socialite Countess Maria Bismarck was sold Tuesday by Sotheby's for 7.8 million Swiss francs. The highest price was 2.47 million Swiss francs for a Geneva jeweler for a 31.77-carat Cartier diamond ring.

Monet 'Haystacks' Study Brings \$2.53 Million in New York

By Rita Reif

NEW YORK — Monet's 1891 "Haystacks," a brilliant violet, gold and red study depicting several mounds of hay in a blazing sunset, brought \$2.53 million at a Christie's sale here of Impressionist and modern paintings.

At Christie's sale of 61 works, 49 were sold for \$16,644,100 in an auction that was estimated to total \$13.2 million to \$17.2 million. All but four of the works that found buyers were purchased by bidders in the room. Some of the most active buying was by Japanese dealers.

Sisley's "Moret, View of the Fields" (1886), at \$352,000; van Dongen's "The Lady From Majorca" (1911-12), at \$286,000; Bouffier's "Marianne View, the Rowers" (1894), at \$264,000; Henri Edmond Cross's "Mother Playing With Infant" (1898), at \$143,000; Wilmink's "Port of Cassis" (1917), at \$132,000; and Monet's "Road in Normandy" (1868), for \$121,000.

The oil on canvas was acquired in the 1890s by Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chicago hotel owners, and remained in the Potter family until 1960, when it was sold for whom it was sold Wednesday night, bringing the highest price at Christie's sale. Neither the seller nor the buyer, another American collector, was identified. The price was the highest paid at auction for a Monet haystack study; three of them have been sold by Christie's in six months.

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden of Washington sent four works to the sale at Christie's but then withdrew Picasso's bronze "Head of a Jester." The total for the remaining works, which had been estimated to bring \$990,000 at most, was \$1.42 million.

Stephen E. Weil, deputy director of the Hirshhorn, said the museum had decided to further investigate exactly when the bronze, one of Picasso's earliest sculptures, was cast. It was conceived in 1905 and cast in two editions — first at the turn of the century and again in 1958. Weil said that when the Hirshhorn consigned "The Jester" to the sale, it was thought that it was from the later edition.

Niceness Is Alda's Achilles Heel in Toothless 'Sweet Liberty'

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

Vincent Canby of The New York Times on "Sweet Liberty": Alan Alda's talent as a writer-director-star is also his Achilles heel: He's nice. He seems to be a

when a movie company invades his small college town to shoot a screen version of what to his horror has become a Revolutionary War comedy. "Sweet Liberty" is a mildly satiric comedy so toothless it would not even offend a mogul as sensitive and publicly pious as Louis B. Mayer.

ton Post on "Jo Jo Dancer, Your Life Is Calling": The long list of directors who haven't figured out a way to yoke Richard Pryor's genius to a narrative frame now includes Richard Pryor. In the autobiographical "Jo Jo Dancer," he worships the meekness inside himself — he loves making moon eyes, talking in a small voice, acting terrified. There is, presumably, another side to Richard Pryor — we've seen it in the anger behind his early stand-up work.

early gigs in dives like the Club Shalimar, where he's adopted by the emcee (Billy Eckstine) and a stripper named Sasin Doll (Paula Kelly); the Big Time during the 1960s and marriage to a woman named Dawn (Barbara Williams); and the Really Big Time, complete with a new wife (Debbie Allen), money, movies, fame and a serious drug problem. "Jo Jo Dancer" is most successful in its early scenes, where Herbie Hancock's bluesy, evocative score draws you into another world — another time. Throughout is music of black vernacular, almost lost in films today. But Pryor simply can't carry the movie. In a sense, Bob Fosse has already made "Jo Jo Dancer" twice — in "Lenny" and "All That Jazz." They were held together by an adroitness of style that's missing in "Jo Jo Dancer."

MOVIE MARQUEE
genuinely reflective man in a business made up mostly of people who shoot first and ask questions later. Honesty and niceness are the undoing of his new film, which he wrote and directed and stars in as a college professor who has written a best-selling, meticulously researched novel set during the American Revolution. "Sweet Liberty" means to be a send-up of Hollywood manners and methods

Paul Attanasio of The Washing-

ton Post on "Jo Jo Dancer, Your Life Is Calling": The long list of directors who haven't figured out a way to yoke Richard Pryor's genius to a narrative frame now includes Richard Pryor. In the autobiographical "Jo Jo Dancer," he worships the meekness inside himself — he loves making moon eyes, talking in a small voice, acting terrified. There is, presumably, another side to Richard Pryor — we've seen it in the anger behind his early stand-up work.

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ARTS / LEISURE



"Death Knocko" (1982) by Gilbert and George measures 166 by 158 inches.

Gilbert and George: The Tedium Is the Message

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

**B**ORDEAUX — Gilbert and George, now in their 40s, are two hard-working figures of the art world. Their abundant and very large-scale production has led to big shows at the Guggenheim in New York and at the Pompidou Center in Paris, among others. Now they are filling the vast space of the Bordeaux warehouse known as L'Entrepôt Lainé with their enormous photomontages (12 feet by 35 feet, in some instances; 3.5 by 10.5 meters) in strong colors that are oddly reminiscent of stained glass church windows. This impression is heightened by the use of captions including such words as GOD, LOVE, DEATH, FEAR and

HOPE — balanced by an equally neutral recourse to obscene words. Gilbert and George, who have lived and worked together for almost 20 years, began their career by presenting themselves as living (or, alternately, singing) sculptures. They would cover their clothes, hands and faces with metallic paint and stand around for days on end — justifying this by explaining that they had been trained as sculptors but could not afford to buy the necessary materials.

They can strike one as an understated British variant or slightly modified double clone of Andy Warhol (though Gilbert is Italian-born and studied in West Germany; he has a Peter Lorre accent in English). Their work, like Warhol's, is a permanent deadpan play on everyday banality. In the comic tradition, however, a good deadpan is effective only because it serves as a cover for passion, distress or humor, whereas in this case one may feel there is less to all this than meets the eye.

Typical of their exploitation of the banal is a videotape of them standing in a vacant room and exchanging comments in the labored and neutral tone of a Berlitz course in English. There is, however, an affecting moment when a few pathetically inarticulate adolescents stand before the camera and are asked to describe their lives. Despite the shared narcissism that makes Gilbert and George's work so claustrophobic, one senses that there may be some sort of authentic concern here. But that is outside the realm of art, even though everything, in their view, is supposed to be art.

The show includes some big and pleasantly decorative charcoal drawings on enormous sheets of paper, folded and unfolded like old maps and covered with rust stains. Most are inscribed with seemingly random terms, or general statements, occasionally misspelled. Nearly all of them depict Gilbert and George standing around in shrubbery. These works are described as "sculptures in charcoal on paper."

This conceptualist vocation, which attempts to turn the artists into their work (and everything they do or are into sculpture), is a rhetorical gambit or a sophistic argument. It can be rather tedious for the viewer, though the artists would conceivably find this a positive assessment, and indeed the art world's willingness to accept their premises and conclusions on aesthetic grounds tends to demonstrate how little real thought is devoted to basic issues. The concepts are exquisitely banal and there is hardly any way of deciding for or against them, precisely because

their banality can (and probably should) be regarded as a statement about banality, about the vacuity of people's lives.

As art it is dull. As criticism it may have a point. A tedious point, no doubt, but then, the tedium is the message.

*Gilbert and George, Musée des Arts Contemporains, Bordeaux, through Sept. 7; then to Basel, Brussels, Madrid and Munich, ending in London July-September 1987.*

"I hope my paintings will not develop any cracks. I would like to appear before the young painters of the year 2000 with butterfly wings," Pierre Bonnard wrote in a small notebook in which he jotted down comments on art.

Two years ago, the Pompidou Center organized a splendid show of major Bonnard paintings in which the artist's constantly plausible exaggeration of the color of things creates an intensely chromatic world transfigured by light. Now 76 of his paintings and about 60 drawings, watercolors and prints are being shown in Bordeaux. The butterfly wings are still intact.

The shows invite comparison. The Paris exhibition was chiefly devoted to works of Bonnard's maturity; there were only six paintings done before 1910. In Bordeaux, there are 34 of them, and they reveal a different facet of Bonnard's work.

The date is significant. In 1909, the Paris-educated Bonnard, then 42, had spent a long period in the south of France — at Saint-Tropez

Schwetzingen Premieres Bose's 'Werther'

By James Helme Sutcliffe

**S**CHWETZINGEN, West Germany — Producing new operas is such a costly business that the annual tradition of opening the mouthlong Schwetzingen Festival with a commissioned work is shared with a major opera house, the Stuttgart-based SDR network — which sponsors the festival in the town's lovely rococo palace, with its Versailles-like gardens and charming tiny blue-and-gold opera house — and whatever other foundation or organization can be found.

This year it was the Cologne-based WDR broadcasting network, which thus acquired the rights to film Hans Jürgen von Bose's first work for the lyric stage, "The Sorrows of Young Werther." Its world premiere was April 30. The libretto by Filippo Sanjust and the composer sticks close to Goethe's *Schmerz und Drang* novel, which made suicide for unrequited love so fashionable 200 years ago. They divide the events into two acts and a 10-minute intermezzo, lasting almost two hours altogether. The intermezzo represents Werther's attempt to forget his beloved Lotte in the artificial paper world of a provincial court bureaucracy, whose demizens tower above him on stilts, mouthing prerecorded phrases on tape, made unreal by echo-chamber effects and the accompaniment of a huge battery of percussion (placed in another room of the palace because the theater's pit was too small to contain anything but a chamber orchestra and timpani).

Acts 1 and 2 alternate scenes of Werther's hopeless passion for another man's wife, and dream scenes, hallucinations in which Werther talks himself into believing that Lotte loves him and that a relationship with her is possible, or scenes of dialogue between himself and his letters and diaries. The open form of the libretto thus realized made it possible for Bose to interpolate other poems by Goethe, J.M. R. Lenz, de Gunderode, Friedrich Hölderlin and von Abelard into the dream-sequence scenes, often sung by a madrigal quintet stationed in the orchestra pit.

The director/designer, Marco Arturo Marelli, found an effective

means of turning the alternation of Werther's real and imagined worlds into tangible scenes — a huge wave surging from stage right to crash into the left-hand column of the proscenium, tilt it inward and burst the ceiling of the gray room behind it as it crested back over onto the protagonist, whose writing table, containing his diaries, notes and poems, occupies a position in the wave's upward curve, a symbol for the self-destructive extremes of emotion that costume Werther. The "real" scenes — many more than those represented in Massenet's "Werther" — show the tragic hero leaving his first love, Leonore, the village gossip warning him that Lotte is engaged; his first meeting with her; the return of her fiancé, Albert, and acceptance of Werther as a family friend; Werther's gradual realization of the hopelessness of his situation; his defense of the despairing farmhand who stabs the successor to his mistress's affections; his sympathy for Heinrich, who went mad for unrequited love; the Christmas-tree scene; and his suicide after borrowing Albert's pistols. This last is achieved without the melodramatic shot or deathbed reconciliation, with Werther walking off into the mist.

For a first opera, Bose's "Werther" is a considerable achievement. The thoroughly modern, often violently dissonant idiom alternates tenderly reflective oboe solos, transparent high string ostinati, barking trumpets, ominous low brass chords and suspenseful timpani beats in a clear, often airy chamber-music texture. Although the music for the scene in which Werther forces a kiss from Lotte and then decides to kill himself is a masterful aural grab of the situation, Bose wears his influences on his sleeve elsewhere. Mahler is one of the strongest; the Act 1 sunset-interlude almost sounds like the 10th Symphony adagio out of focus. Bernd Alois Zimmermann, Stravinsky, Britten and Bose's teacher, Arthur Schnitzler, seem to nod recognizably from time to time, and Act 2 begins like Beethoven's First Symphony. Bose still has to learn the nature and necessity of stage music that bridges

scenes, as many of his close antici-matically, with only the unpleasant click-click of the dividing black curtain behind the wave breaking the silence and the mood.

François Le Roux as Werther, with a powerful if unruly baritone voice, dominated the proceedings. The mezzo soprano Hildegard Hartwig as the attractive Lotte, and Albert Dohmen with his cultivated baritone as Albert, mastered the disjoint vocal lines with their jagged rhythms as if it were second nature, and came up with superb diction to boot. Sixteen other singers, many in multiple roles, were provided by the Hamburg Staatsoper, which rehearsed and staged the opera — meticulously conducted by its musical director, Hans Zender — and will take Werther into its repertoire next season.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

**Carré Rive Gauche**

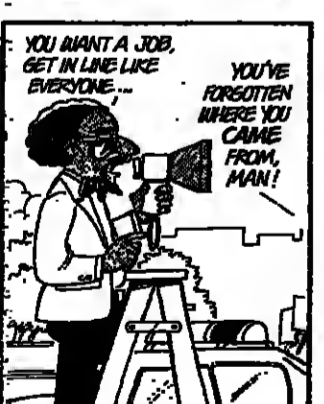
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Bad Year for Norway

This has not been Norway's year. With high dependence on oil earnings, a rare wave of strikes and a hung parliament, Norway became a target for speculation, and its currency has been toppled by capital flight.

The immediate danger is that wage claims in the public sector will run wild. Private sector wages would quickly follow. Strict wage and price controls have therefore been suggested.

Belated Soviet Candor

Misfortune is a good guide to character, no less in Russia than elsewhere. In his televised speech Wednesday, Mikhail Gorbachev candidly described the disaster in terms that evoke sympathy for the Chernobyl nightmare.

These failures, which alarmed all Europe, were not foreign fabrications; they invited fear and exaggeration. It is not just cold warriors who believe that Soviet bureaucracy and secrecy, unchecked by a free press or other open forums, pose a continuing danger to international coexistence and collaboration.

Other Comment

Gorbachev's 'Openness' The fact that Mikhail Gorbachev has at last broken his long silence on Chernobyl is indicative of two things: first, the gravity of the disaster; and secondly, his awareness of the fearfully bad press that his government has been earning overseas.

It was striking to hear the categorical, even offensive, tone with which Mr. Gorbachev justified Soviet authorities' conduct in the accident, even at the risk of contradicting the evidence and making a more than dubious comparison to the American attitude in the accident at Three Mile Island.

Why Gorbachev Wants Arms Talks to Go On

By Edward L. Rowley

WASHINGTON — Despite some recent gloomy predictions, I believe that in the coming months we will see Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, institutionalizing the arms control process. By this I mean that Mr. Gorbachev will make extraordinary efforts to keep the arms control process going, and even accelerate it.

The writer is special adviser to President Reagan on arms control. The views expressed here do not necessarily represent those of the government.

Mr. Gorbachev has also made some inroads in the armed forces. Unlike Leonid Brezhnev's post-1973 Politburo, Mr. Gorbachev's does not include the defense minister as a full or candidate member.

Economic reforms are central to the longer-term goals of Moscow.

By institutionalizing the arms control process, Mr. Gorbachev will slow the U.S. strategic modernization program and will make it possible for him to hold out the promise to Russians that economic priorities will be reordered.

vide an attractive model for developing countries. It also suggests that the Gorbachev regime thinks that skillfully manipulated negotiations with the United States would be useful in preserving and improving the overall Soviet strategic position.

The cancellation of the May meetings between Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli Dobrynin was an almost ritual gesture. As such, it has only short-term significance.

What does this mean for U.S. negotiating policy? It is simple: Take a page from the Soviet book and be patient. Washington is involved in negotiations with a Soviet leadership that wants to keep the process going in hopes of an agreement on its terms.

The Washington Post

Reaganism: Exporting It Isn't Easy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is popularly thought in Washington that Ronald Reagan is well on the way to converting the whole industrial world to his kind of economics — to deregulated markets, private enterprise, lower taxes, less welfare spending.

Foreign leaders "look in his eyes and see an economy that has been growing for four years," one of Mr. Reagan's handlers said after the economic summit meeting in Tokyo.

Why? One reason lies in what must be called the economic culture of a nation. A country's economic culture is as hard to change as its habits of thought or forms of expression.

The Japanese still look upon their nation as poor and isolated, without native resources, vulnerable. Germans remain obsessed with a sound, currency a half-century after the ruinous inflation of the Weimar period.

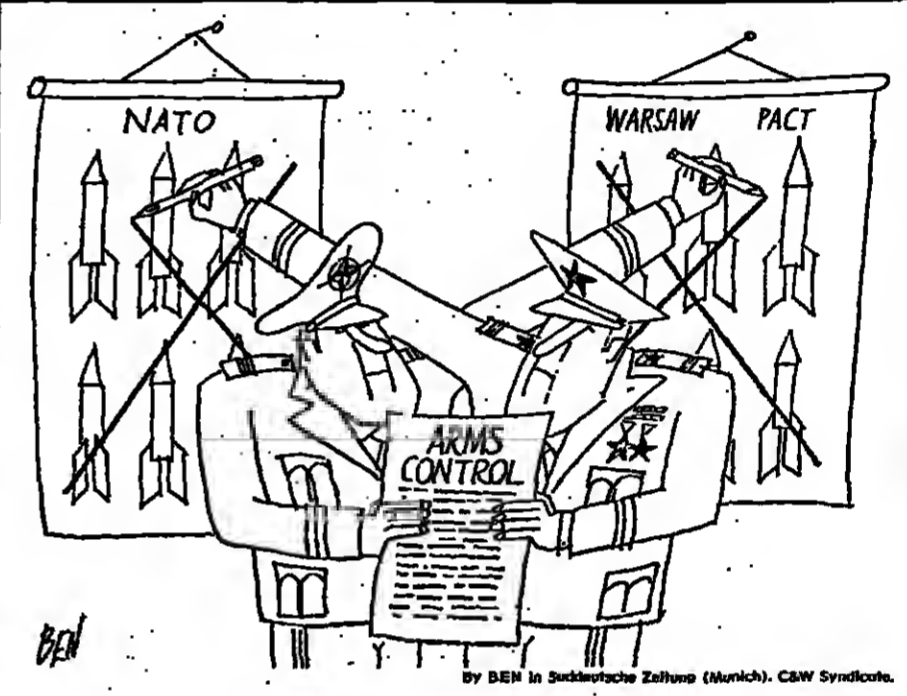
In part, there was a genuine conversion, or reconversion, to the ideas of the free market, neglected in recent years, but which the Europeans, after all, invented.

French business had grown accustomed to state solutions and state protection. It has favored a protected market and an undervalued franc.

An important change in the economic culture of France has also been produced, not on the right, but on the left. The failure of the Socialist government in 1981 and 1982 to make Socialist ideas work served to re-educate the masses in competitive life.

The progress of ideas, though slow going, why, after all, was Reaganism welcome in America? The answer is that it was not. It is a barrel repackaging of the cracker-barrel materialism and individualism that inspired American capitalism from the start of the 19th century.

International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



Apartheid: Disinvestment Is Popular, but Is It Wise?

By Milton Friedman

PALO ALTO, California — The shanty towns at Dartmouth, Harvard, Berkeley, Stanford; the protests on campuses throughout the United States urging disinvestment of the securities of companies doing business in South Africa — these staples of this spring's student protests against apartheid raise three very different questions.

But to face the moral issue involved, suppose disinvestment was costly and believed effective in promoting the interests of South African blacks. Would those in charge of the trust funds be justified in disinvesting? The answer is clearly "no."

institutions or countries that invest in South Africa, not a change in the total amount of such investment. But to face the intellectual issue, suppose, contrary to fact, that disinvestment would sharply reduce the amount of foreign capital invested in South Africa. Who would benefit?

Stevenson, Awake, Still Sees LaRouchies

By Tom Wicker

CHICAGO — Someone asked an aide to Adlai E. Stevenson 3d if the results of the Illinois Democratic primary on March 18, when two followers of Lyndon LaRouche upset two of Mr. Stevenson's ticket-mates, was "a blessing in disguise."

ginski, did not form a strong ticket; therefore he should have campaigned harder and longer before the primary, instead of hardly at all. If that is hindsight, it is still damning.

1911: A Zeppelin Crashes BERLIN — The Zeppelin dirigible balloon Deutschland was completely destroyed at Dusseldorf [May 16], being caught in a brick wind and dashed against it shed only a few minutes after it had started out.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

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OPINION

Drifting to a Mideast War: Behind the Brinkmanship

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Is the Syrian-Israeli war scare for real? Not if you accept the assumption that both parties know what they are doing, that both are capable of calibrating their increasingly intense war of nerves so as to avoid stumbling into open hostilities.

more reason than most to know that Mr. Assad is crazy like a fox. He may be ruthless, but he is not stupid. And so King Hussein engaged his old adversary, I'm told, in an exchange that sheds significant light on the question of whether Syria and Israel are headed, perhaps unknowingly, toward war.

King Hussein began with a warning: Mr. Assad was playing a dangerous game; Israeli and Western European intelligence services were intensifying their efforts to counter terrorism; the swift uncovering of a Syrian connection to the El Al incident was proof of their skills. King Hussein could not believe that Mr. Assad would take such a risk.

Suppose Assad is not in firm control...

connection can be traced, or (b) do accept the "loose cannon" theory of the case and see it as all the more reason for a pre-emptive strike.

Granted, that is a lot of iffy propositions. But you can go very wrong in the Middle East if you ignore the "ifs" and go by the book. Conventional wisdom has it that Syria is a pliant Soviet client; Mr. Assad is said to be a careful, cunning dictator; any terrorist act is presumed to be "state supported."

Maybe so, but consider this big if: What would have been the consequences if Israel's exemplary security techniques hadn't turned up the bomb on its way out an El Al 747 at Heathrow last month? The aircraft could have exploded in the air en route to Tel Aviv with the loss of more than 340 lives, including a great many Israelis.

The punishment Israel would then have felt obliged to inflict would have been more than enough to open up a full-scale war with Syria. Only diplomatic intervention of the two superpowers, in the interest of avoiding a shattering confrontation, could be counted on by the Syrians to save them from a bloody defeat.

It is not clear whether King Hussein was more impressed by Mr. Assad's version of events or by the pregnant pauses when he explored whether Mr. Assad was in full command. But King Hussein is not alone in his suspicions. Ze'ev Schiff, military editor of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, raised that same question in an article about the El Al incident. One possibility, he wrote, is that the Syrian government "is ready to absorb an Israeli attack" and may even want a war. But there is "the second possibility... that the Damascus regime has lost control over its intelligence arms" due to an internal power struggle.

There is even evidence that the Russians fear the Israeli-Syrian exercise in brinkmanship could spin out of control. One report has it that Moscow recently raised the question of a joint U.S.-Soviet attempt at preventive diplomacy. But the Reagan administration, according to this report, is going by the book: Any joint peacekeeping efforts with the Soviet Union in the Middle East would open the door to a larger Soviet presence. So the answer went back to Moscow that the Russians should restrain their client, Syria, and leave the United States to worry about Israel.

That makes sense if the Russians can dictate to Mr. Assad, and if Mr. Assad is calling the shots. It is the uncertainty surrounding both those ifs that makes the Israeli-Syrian war scare real.

Washington Post Writers Group.



New Advice for Insomniacs: Learn Fine Art of Napping

By Jeffrey S. Unger

DALLAS — If two people lie in a double bed, each will have only as much room as a baby's crib would provide, according to the Better Sleep Council, a nonprofit educational organization in Washington, D.C. (If two people tell the truth in a double bed, they still will be sardines, but they will sleep guilt-free. That is according to me.)

MEANWHILE

council's contention about the crib. Does it mean that if I got in my son's crib I could experience the same feeling as if my wife and I were sleeping in a double bed? My best guess is probably not: My wife does not allow me to keep Teddy, Mr. Bunny or Duck-Duck under the covers when we retire.

I do know this much: Sam has plenty of room in his crib. Sometimes after we put him in it at night and close the door

to his room, it sounds as though he is in there joggling. I always expect to see him doing laps when I crack open his door to peek in on him, but he somehow manages to hit the sheets faster than the shaft of light from the hall.

The council says that healthy sleepers move 40 to 60 times a night; the council obviously has never observed Sam. No matter which way he's facing when he first lies down, he is facing the other way an hour later (and an hour after that he's back to the first position). Blankets on top of him during hour one invariably are below him during hour two. Stuffed animals in his bed seem to take on lives of their own once he snuggles in with them. Turtles on his right switch places with puppies on his left; geese to his north fly south for the evening.

I mention all those sleep-related facts because we are now well into Better Sleep Month, and, according to the council, there are 50 million Americans out there who had trouble sleeping last night. You know who you are: You are the same bunch of frazzled, edgy, red-eyed insomniacs who will be tossing and turning again tonight.

If you are one of these millions of unfortunate sleepless, take heart. The council has some tips to help you get that monkey off your pajamas.

First, it suggests, consider cultivating the fine art of napping. I know you thought you knew all there is in know about napping. Well, you're wrong.

The council defines napping as "any rest episode up to 20 minutes in duration involving unconsciousness but not in pajamas." In other words, if I understand that right, if you put on your pajamas and then fall asleep for a few minutes while watching TV, you are not taking a nap, you are being a slob.

On the other hand, if you're wearing a Brooks Brothers suit and have been unconscious for 15 minutes, you are just taking a nap, according to the council. I always thought a guy in that condition was simply waiting for the paramedics.

Tip No. 2: Find out if you're suffering from a sleep disorder such as bruxism (gnashing of the teeth), narcolepsy (irresistible sleepiness) or my personal favorite, nocturnal myoclonus, a fascinating affliction characterized by periodic movements, particularly of the lower limbs, during sleep.

"An estimated 15 to 20 percent of complaints of insomnia are caused by jerking legs," the council says in its discussion of nocturnal myoclonus. What the council does not say is just who can't get any sleep, the person suffering from myoclonus or the person lying nearby (known as the myocloner).

My wife, as it turns out, claims I am suffering from nocturnal myoclonus. Of course, I am often awake when she tells me that, so I remain unconvinced.

Dallas Times Herald.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Getting Our Words' Worth

I read with interest the article entitled "A U.S. Twist to Queen's English" (May 10), which talks of the new words that now bristle in the fourth and final volume of a supplement updating the Oxford English Dictionary.

Among these is the word "yabba," said to be a Jamaican word for a cooking vessel. If I may be of some assistance, the Fanti people of Ghana's coastal area use the word "yabba" to describe a cooking vessel. The word obviously was carried over in the days of the slave trade and changed to "yabbs."

HERBERT OHLMAN, Geneva.

Cruel Caricatures

Tony Auth's cartoon with the caption "Silhouettes for target practice at a terrorist training camp" (May 5) was a low blow, propaganda for a "nationalized" definition of what constitutes terrorism.

As a black American and a professor of Third World studies, I know that American racism is so subtle in its contagion that the bearer, so accustomed to its pervasive presence in low levels, seldom realizes his or her affliction.

That the Palestinian people are brown is detrimental to their cause. Their dead babies, grandparents and youth are not deemed worthy of counting. Someday perhaps historians will make drawings

of how they were stacked for burial or how they lived shoulder-to-hip in refugee camps, just as historians now make drawings of the holds of slave ships.

DOLORES SANDOVAL, Brussels.

Tony Auth's cartoon in your May 6 edition shows Uncle Sam chasing a terrorist through an endless series of parallel doors representing "terror" and "repression." The terrorist wears the robes and ghutra headdress worn by Arabs in the conservative Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. To my knowledge, terrorist incidents have not been associated with citizens of these countries. The Arab "terrorists" — freedom fighters to many — come mainly from Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Libya. People from these countries do not wear robes and generally don't wear the ghutra headdress either (Yasser Arafat excepted). By seizing on a shorthand caricature to say "Arab," Mr. Auth's cartoon gives a false impression and defames innocent people.

WARREN R. DIX, Athens.

It Must Begin at Home

Regarding the opinion column "U.S. Must Help Foster Democracy in Korea" (May 7) by Kim Doe Jung:

Mr. Kim's observation that there is a rise in anti-Americanism in South Korea

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Every Saturday, Weekend

will include the best of the Trib's outstanding cultural coverage — including Soren Melikian's Art Market column, Mary Blume's perceptive interviews and, of course, regular articles on theater, music, opera, dance, art exhibitions and literary events worldwide. A new Critic's Choice column will identify particularly important cultural events and In Other Cities will list the world's principal exhibitions.

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Dow Jones Averages table showing various index values.

NYSE Index table with High, Low, Close, and Change columns.

Friday's NYSE Closing section with a large 'NYSE Closing' graphic and volume statistics.

AMEX Diaries table listing various market activities.

NASDAQ Index table showing index performance.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks.

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NYSE Diaries table.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table.

Standard & Poor's Index table.

AMEX Sales table.

AMEX Stock Index table.

NYSE Down on Interest Fears

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell again Friday, retreating in the face of rising interest rates.

To Our Readers

Because of transmission problems, some statistical data are missing and some data are from early trading in this edition. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell again Friday, retreating in the face of rising interest rates.

Large table of stock market data including symbols, prices, and volume.

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Plant Investment In Japan Expected To Decline 6.1%

TOKYO — Investment in plant and equipment by Japanese manufacturers is likely to fall 6.1 percent in the 1986-87 fiscal year from the previous year because of the yen's steep rise against the dollar, the Economic Planning Agency said Friday.

Mesa Takes a Bath On Unocal Shares

AMARILLO, Texas — Mesa Petroleum Co., whose chairman T. Boone Pickens fought a bitter battle to acquire Unocal Corp. last year, has sold 12.35 million shares of the Los Angeles oil company in the second-largest block trade in New York Stock Exchange history.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "لا تأخذوا أموالكم باليسار"

Statistics Index table listing various market indicators like AMEX index, NYSE index, and interest rates.

ECONOMIC SCENE

The Changed Foundations Of the World's Economy

By LEONARD SILK, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite the disintegrative political forces, ranging from terrorism to the dangers of conventional or nuclear war, the more closely integrated world economy is forcing a re-examination of the bases of national economic policies.

The unit for policy thinking needs to become the world rather than the national economy.

Declining world commodity prices have jeopardized the economic development of the Third World, and can lead to political as well as economic dangers.

Second, "In the industrial economy itself, production has come 'uncoupled' from employment." Despite much talk about de-industrialization in the United States, Mr. Drucker notes that manufacturing production has risen steadily in absolute volume and has remained unchanged as a percentage of the total economy.

But the big difference is that blue-collar jobs in manufacturing are shrinking as jobs expand in the information and knowledge industries, in small and medium entrepreneurial companies and in industries producing automation equipment.

In the third change, Mr. Drucker says, "Capital movements rather than trade [in both goods and services] have become the driving force of the world economy. The two have not quite come uncoupled, but the link between them has become loose and, worse, unpredictable."

What do these changes in the world economy imply for economic policy? The greatest change appears to be that the unit for policy thinking needs to become the world rather than the national economy, although this obviously flies in the face of domestic political pressures and traditions.

Does it require a new economic theory? Mr. Drucker contends. See ECONOMY, Page 15

Offshore Advances In Japan

Bill Approved By Lower House

TOKYO — The Finance Committee of the lower house of Japan's parliament approved Friday a Finance Ministry bill to set up a Tokyo offshore money market by the end of this year.

Offshore markets are free from domestic regulations. Full parliamentary approval is expected soon, government sources said.

The Tokyo offshore market, which will exist in the form of international banking facilities at foreign-exchange banks in Japan, including foreign bank branches, will have an initial scale of \$80 billion to \$85 billion, Mr. Gyohten said.

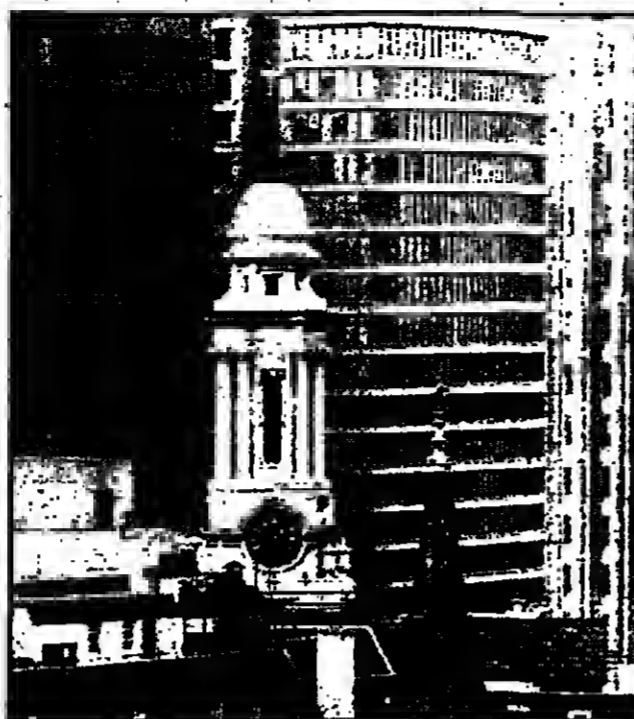
He said that compared with more than \$900 billion in London, about \$260 billion in New York and \$100 billion in Singapore.

The market will be for currency transactions between nonresidents and will be governed by strict measures to prevent leakage of funds to domestic markets, he said.

But banks will be allowed to transfer each day the equivalent of around five percent of their monthly average balances in those accounts from their domestic funds. No such allowances will be granted for net monthly average balances of deposits and loans, Mr. Gyohten said.

The exact daily allowance ratio will be determined after full parliamentary approval of the bill, he said.

The government will exempt deposit interest from Japanese withholding tax and will not apply reserve requirements or charge deposit insurance premiums, he said.



A view of the City, London's financial district.

American Puts Her Chips On U.K. Unlisted Market

By Steve Lohr, New York Times Service

LONDON — Across London's financial district, pin-striped professional investors have been poring over some material, if momentarily, reading. The documents under examination are check full of references to chocolate chips, nuts and raisins.

"I'm not quite sure if I've been reading a cookbook or a prospectus," one British fund manager said. What was creating the stir Thursday in the City, Britain's Wall Street, was the introduction of the first publicly offered shares of Mrs. Fields Inc., a chain of 315 outlets selling the rich, chewy chocolate-chip cookies named after the company's 29-year-old founder, Debra J. Fields, who started the company 8½ years ago.

It will take several days before the issue can be judged a success or failure. But the offering of 29 million shares is expected to raise about \$65 million and, with a market capitalization of \$323 million, Mrs. Fields, which is based in Utah, will become the biggest company in London's six-year-old Unlisted Securities Market.

The fact that Mrs. Fields, which has just three stores in Britain, has chosen to go public in London is also

significant. It reflects not only the continuing globalization of the securities markets but also the advantages for some young, fast-growing American companies of issuing their first shares in London instead of New York.

The Unlisted Securities Market is the junior market on the London Stock Exchange, providing smaller companies a source of equity capital and publicly traded shares without being listed on the main board of the exchange. For American companies, the appeal of going public in London is that the procedure can be less costly and requires less extensive financial reporting.

And for some concerns, the price commanded is considerably higher than it would be in the United States. The history of American companies on the exchange has been rocky but is looking brighter, according to analysts. In the first couple of years after it was created in November 1980, a few American companies, with some vigorous promotion, issued shares on the new market. When they later posted losses, their share prices plummeted.

Notable among these losers were Nimsco, a Bermuda-based American producer that makes three-di-

U.S. Producer Prices Fall, Housing Starts Up 4.1%

WASHINGTON — Falling interest rates and oil prices have brought the first four-month decline in U.S. wholesale prices in 23 years and the longest stretch of housing construction gains in a decade, the government said Friday.

The Labor Department said its Producer Price Index for finished goods fell a seasonally adjusted 0.6 percent in April, the fourth consecutive monthly decline.

So far this year, wholesale prices have fallen at a record annual rate of 11.1 percent.

Nearly all the decline in April was attributed to falling energy prices, although there were indications that the decline may have bottomed out. Wholesale prices, excluding energy items, rose a modest 0.2 percent last month.

The April drop in prices is equivalent to a compounded annual rate of decline of 7.2 percent.

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said construction of new homes increased 4.1 percent in April to an annual rate of 2.01 million starts.

It was the fourth month in a row that starts on new houses and apartments were above the 1.9-million mark, the longest run of such high activity since 1978.

The strong activity is a result of major declines in mortgage interest rates, which have pushed fixed-rate loans below 10 percent for the first time in the decade.

The strength came in construction of both single-family homes and multifamily units. All areas of the country showed increases, but the biggest gain was in the Midwest, which saw a 5.9-percent increase.

Sales of new single-family homes had soared 27.4 percent in March to the highest level ever recorded. At the same time, sales of existing homes broke through the 3-million mark.

Building permits, a good sign of future activity, rose 2.7 percent in April to 1.88 million units, the highest level since February 1984.

"The combination of these two reports is superb on prospects for economic growth with very low inflation or deflation," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson Lehman Bros.

But not all the economic news on Friday was good. The Federal Reserve Board reported that U.S. factories, mines and utilities operated

at 79.3 percent of capacity in April, the same level as in March.

The operating rate of U.S. industry in the last two months has been at its lowest level since December 1983, underscoring the sector's weakness.

Since January, the operating rate has fallen by 15 percentage points, with much of the weakness stemming from big declines in oil and gas exploration because of the sharp drop in petroleum prices.

In April, there were "continued shutdowns of oil and gas well drilling operations," the report said.

The mining segment, which includes oil and gas production, operated at 75.9 percent of capacity in April, down from 76.8 percent of capacity in March.

The manufacturing segment posted a slight increase to 79.4 percent in April, up 0.2 percentage points from March. The slight ad-

vance was led by gains in the automotive industry and increased production of defense equipment and some construction supplies.

The nation's utilities operated at 83.1 percent of capacity in April, 0.2-point lower than in March.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department said the April drop in wholesale prices follows declines of 1.1 percent in March, 1.6 percent in February and 0.7 percent in January, producing the sharpest four-month slump since the index was first calculated in 1947.

There has not been a steady four-month price decline since the period running from December 1962 to March 1963.

Gasoline prices fell a further 10.4 percent in April after a record 21.9 percent drop in March. Home heating oil costs were down 8.7 percent, compared with 6 percent the month before.

No Major Shift Foreseen For Kuwait Investments

By Peter Millership, Reuters

LONDON — Kuwait is unlikely to switch a major portion of its huge foreign assets into Communist nations and developing countries from the West as part of an official portfolio review announced this week, bankers and analysts agree.

Bankers handling private and public Kuwaiti funds said they had no instructions to change investment strategies radically despite this week's statement by Finance Minister Jasssem al-Kharafi that Kuwait plans to pump funds into Communist nations and the Third World.

The spread of Kuwait's estimated invested revenues of \$80 billion are kept secret and the Kuwait Investment Office in London declined comment on the minister's statements.

However, bankers said Kuwait was more eager than ever to enhance capital growth because of the fragile world oil market and needed the liquidity, the security and the flexibility guaranteed by Western financial markets.

"They're very conservative people and aren't about to pour their petrodollars into madcap schemes on principle," said a bond manager who asked not to be named.

Mr. Kharafi cited political and economic factors for the portfolio review and named China, the Soviet Union, India, Turkey and South Korea as likely recipients of investment.

Analysis said the minister was responding to parliamentarians who wanted assurances that Kuwait investments were safe after the U.S. freeze on Libyan assets.

"The U.S. and Kuwait have no real grudge," said a Gulf analyst. "This sounds like anti-Western domestic saber-rattling."

Bond dealers and stock brokers did not expect any surprise adjustments in the Kuwait portfolio, which includes stocks, bonds, gold, currencies, property and commodities.

"Fine-tuning the portfolio might send funds to India, Turkey or Korea, but there's not going to be an overnight exodus by Kuwait to jeopardize Western financial markets," a senior banker said.

One analyst said the Soviet Union might try to attract Kuwaiti funds by offering favorable interest rates. Kuwait has bought arms from Moscow.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, and New York.

Source: Reuters, London and Zurich. Figures in other European centers. New York rates of A.M. (C) Central Finance. (B) Amounts needed to buy one pound (C) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (D) Units of 100 (E) Units of 1000 (F) Units of 10000 (G) Not needed (H) Not available. (I) To buy one pound: \$16.1514

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for various currencies and financial instruments like Eurocurrency deposits and money market funds.

Gold

Table of gold prices in various currencies and locations like London, Zurich, and New York.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Friday in South Korea because of a holiday. Financial markets will be closed Monday in Belgium, France, and Netherlands, West Germany and Scandinavia because of holidays.

ASEAN Seeking More From Japan's Investors

By Michael Richardson, International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Southeast Asian countries are trying to attract more Japanese investment, financial assistance and business orders to help shake off recession.

They have been encouraged to step up the courtship with the Japanese by the rapid rise of the yen, but they are worried that the heavy share of Japan's surplus capital and technology is bypassing the Third World and going instead to Western Europe and North America.

It's a case of "the rich helping the rich," said Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, who plans to visit Japan next month.

The increase in the value of the yen against the U.S. dollar and most other currencies since September has made Japan's exports more expensive and imports cheaper.

On a visit to Tokyo and Osaka this week to two businessmen, Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore's acting minister for trade and industry, said a stronger yen was prompting Japanese companies to purchase goods and services overseas and to invest abroad.

"The incentive to shift production overseas from plants in Japan is stronger than before," said Mr. Lee, the elder son of Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew.

In an interview May 9, Mr. Mahathir said Japan could help ease the recession gripping countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations by buying more manufactured and processed products as well as primary commodities.

ASEAN links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Indonesia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumatadja, said last week that the group should work together to open up new markets for its goods in such places as Japan, the United States and Western Europe.

On Monday, Indonesia announced details of a reform package to stimulate foreign investment.

Ginanjar Kartasasmita, chairman of the State Investment Coordinating Board, said that under certain conditions new investment regulations would allow overseas companies to market their products directly instead of through local intermediaries as before. This has been a key demand of Japanese firms.

U.S. officials say they are pleased to see ASEAN paying greater attention to Japan. They

Argentine Inflation Rate Speeds Up

By Andres Wolberg-Stok, Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's inflation, raised in since the introduction of an ambitious austerity plan last June, is bouncing back and some international bankers forecast it will settle at around 5 percent a month.

The new burst of price rises could head trouble for the government of President Raul Alfonsin in its dealings with the International Monetary Fund and creditor banks on the country's \$50-billion foreign debt, the bankers said.

Inflation, which topped 1,100 percent in the year ended last June, has totalled about 30 percent in the 10 months since then.

Monthly rates between July and February averaged 2.9 percent, touching a low of 1.7 percent in February. But March and April saw price rises of 4.6 percent and 4.7 percent, amid a timid official thaw of the "Plan Austral" freeze on wages and prices.

Squeezed between pressure from trade unions on one side and industrialists on the other, the government allowed employees to raise wages on condition the costs were not passed on to prices, while at the same time clearing some price increases.

"The IMF may compromise on inflation if fiscal deficit targets are met, but the government must raise real revenue and cut expenditure," one of the bankers said.

The government has shown few signs so far of cutting back on public spending or of fulfilling its stated intention of selling off state-owned companies to the private sector, the sources said.

"No program will work here unless real revenue is increased," one of the bankers said.

Officials this week tried to obtain trade unions' public backing for a proposed increase in taxes on alcohol, tobacco and perfume to raise cash for an increase in pensions.

But unionists refused to support the idea, saying the money should instead be deducted from service payments on the foreign debt, on which labor seeks a moratorium.

The bankers said the Plan Austral still has considerable political support both at home and among creditors.

But the lack of reinvestment in capital goods despite a recent rise in industrial activity points to a lack of long-term confidence, the sources added.

Pressure on the dollar-aural exchange rate is slack because of attractive interest rates, which stand at up to 2 percentage points above inflation, they said.

"The crush for the Plan Austral could come if investors start seeing a real heating up of inflation," one of the bankers said.



Mahathir bin Mohamad

erved that: "To avoid problems of tariff and non-tariff barriers, capital-exporting countries such as Japan are increasingly resorting to market investment."

"They are establishing factories in the countries where the goods will be sold, such as the U.S. and Europe," the report said, "not in the countries where the goods can most economically be produced."

Cadbury Negotiating to Buy RJR Nabisco Beverage Units

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Cadbury Schweppes PLC confirmed Friday that it is negotiating with RJR Nabisco Inc. to buy its Canada Dry and Sunlight beverage units.

The sale has been expected by many analysts. Cadbury Schweppes, a British soft drinks, confectionery and household products company, did not say how much the purchase might cost.

In 1984 R.J. Reynolds, which took over Nabisco last year, bought Canada Dry from Dr. Pepper Co. for \$144 million and Sunlight from General Cinema Corp. for \$57 million.

The proposed sale would continue a broad restructuring of the U.S. soft drink industry.

Beverage Digest, a trade publication, reported Thursday that the transaction might also include RJR's Hawaiian Punch. If so, it would remove RJR from the soft drink market.

Recently Coca-Cola Co. agreed to purchase Dr. Pepper for \$470 million, and PepsiCo Inc. agreed to

Markets Closed

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Advertisement for VALUE LINE, offering comprehensive coverage of 1700 American stocks to European investors. Includes details about the Value Line Investment Survey and subscription information.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. One Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. One Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. One Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St.

Table of stock prices for NYSE, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and St. One Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, St. One Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, St.

Table of stock prices for various international markets, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and St. One Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, St.

Table of stock prices for various international markets, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and St. One Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, St.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Mar 16

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains, Livestock, and Financial markets.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including S&P 500, NYSE, and other market indices.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes including various agricultural and industrial commodity prices.

Market Guide

Table of Market Guide listing various market services and their contact information.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options for various international currencies.

Asian Commodities

Table of Asian Commodities prices for various goods.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for various goods.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Industrials

Table of Industrials prices for various industrial stocks.

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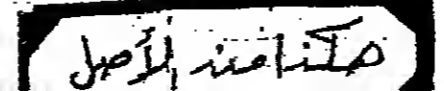
Table of London Commodities prices for various goods.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

10 51A Rnd 54 44 74 96 77 + 14

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE BIGGER & BETTER. The Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever. And once a month look for the review of the world of investment: PERSONAL INVESTING



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Burroughs and Sperry Reopen Merger Talks

NEW YORK — Burroughs Corp. said Thursday that it was reopening preliminary talks with Sperry Corp. about a possible combination.

Sperry, which has already rejected a Burroughs takeover offer, had disclosed earlier that it was involved in discussions, but would not disclose the name of the other party.

Head of Bell Says Elders Chief Offered BHP Buyout

MELBOURNE — Bell Resources Ltd.'s chairman, Robert Holmes & Court, said Friday that Elders DLI Ltd.'s chief executive, John Elliott, offered Bell a profit of 400 million Australian dollars (\$283 million) to sell Bell's holding in Broken Hill Pty. to Elders.



Elders' John Elliott

Mr. Holmes & Court said he was giving evidence to a National Companies and Securities Commission public inquiry.

BUSINESS PROFILE / Steve Barnett: the Anthropologist as Market Researcher

Analyzing the 'Natives' as No Poll Could

Field Work Spans U.S. Consumers, Bhopal Victims

By Tamar Lewin, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Steve Barnett, a cultural anthropologist, spends much of his time doing field work. He watches the natives and learns about their culture as they go about their daily routines.



Steve Barnett with some research: a videotape of U.S. dish-washing rituals.

of hundreds of market researchers who is trying to imbue his product with a little glamour.

Mr. Barnett, 44, who left academia in 1978, heads the Cultural Analysis Group at Flametec, a Chicago-based consulting firm.

project, said David White, director of Texas communications at Gulf States, "we really didn't comprehend how little our customers understood about our business."

FAA to Sue Eastern Airlines For Full \$78-Million Fine

MIAMI — Eastern Airlines, as expected, refused Friday to pay a \$5-million government fine for illegal safety violations, and the Federal Aviation Administration said it would sue the airline in federal court for \$78 million.

Analysts said the huge cross-industry settlement seemed to be aimed at protecting BHP from Mr. Holmes & Court.

Annual Inflation Rate In U.K. Down to 3%

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate has fallen to an 18-year low of 3 percent, according to official figures released Friday that showed a 1-percent rise in the retail price index in April.

After Identity Crisis, Porsche Seems Back on Track

STUTTGART — "I once told a friend from Berlin that if speed came to the Autobahn, it would not be the end of Porsche," said Peter W. Schutz, chief executive at Porsche AG, the West German maker of expensive, very fast sports cars.

Asking consumers questions, he says, may be the worst way to find out what they think.

of their lives; they were saying what they thought the questioner wanted to hear.

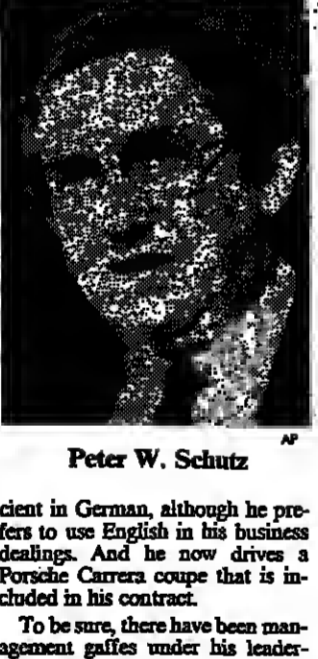
Japan Gives Licenses To 3 Foreign Firms

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry said Friday that it had granted securities-business licenses to three foreign companies, which will be able to open branches in Japan.

After Identity Crisis, Porsche Seems Back on Track

STUTTGART — "I once told a friend from Berlin that if speed came to the Autobahn, it would not be the end of Porsche," said Peter W. Schutz, chief executive at Porsche AG, the West German maker of expensive, very fast sports cars.

Some analysts are concerned about the company's dependence on the U.S. market, however, fearing that a renewed recession there or a continued decline in the value of the dollar could translate into sharply lower earnings.



Peter W. Schutz

With fresh capital from the stock market flotation, the company poured millions of dollars into new paint and body shops. It introduced the spectacular 959 model, which features very sophisticated computerized operating systems, at the Frankfurt Auto Show last fall.

Employers, Bankers Praise French Economic Reforms

PARIS — Economic reforms announced by the French government on Thursday have won praise from the national employers' federation and bankers, but interest rate cuts announced at the same time have caused resentment among small savers.

Government Gets Power of Decree

PARIS — The conservative government won a vote of confidence Friday, automatically passing the first reading of a bill to give it power to rule by decree on immediate economic issues, such as privatization of major banks and companies.

COMPANY NOTES

Alcatel-Thomson announced that group net profit for 1985 rose 28.7 percent, to 194.02 million French francs (\$27.8 million) from 150.76 million the previous year.

Arbed Saarstahl GmbH, the West German steel company, has changed hands for a token payment of 1 Deutsche mark (45 cents) in the first step toward a rescue.

General Motors Corp. and Suzuki Motor Co. are close to agreement on a car-making venture in Canada and will announce a site soon, a GM spokesman said.

Monsanto Co. is negotiating the sale of its U.S. polystyrene business to Polysar Inc. and Polysar Ltd., a Canadian-based producer of petrochemicals.

Investment Law Studied — The Finance Ministry said Friday that it is studying a simplification of laws controlling the activities of unit trusts, known as Sicavs, and other investment funds as part of its policy of deregulation of financial activities.

Investment Law Studied — The Finance Ministry said Friday that it is studying a simplification of laws controlling the activities of unit trusts, known as Sicavs, and other investment funds as part of its policy of deregulation of financial activities.

IFINT Société Anonyme. Registered Office: Luxembourg - 2, Boulevard Royal. R.C. Luxembourg B-6734. Messrs. Shareholders are invited to attend on Wednesday, June 4, 1986 at 11 a.m. at the Registered in Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal, the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting with the following agenda: 1. Directors' Report. 2. Statutory Auditor's Report. 3. Approval of the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 1985. 4. Appropriation of 1985 net income. 5. Discharge of Directors and Statutory Auditor. 6. Directors' and Statutory Auditor's fees for the year ended December 31, 1985. 7. Determination of the number of Directors and election of Directors and Statutory Auditor. 8. Authorization of the Board of Directors to repurchase the Company's shares.

# Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close	13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close	13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close	13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close	13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984

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114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close	13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Stk.	Close
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984
114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984	114	114	Chrysler 9-14			1984	1984

## Talks on Sugar Prices To Begin in London

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Officials from leading sugar-trading nations will meet here next week to discuss possible cooperation to stabilize the world market price of the commodity.

Regulation of world supplies and prices by the International Sugar Organization expired at the end of December 1984 when the International Sugar Agreement ran out. The current accord, which expires at the end of this year, is purely an administrative pact with no powers to control the market.

The main issue at the talks will be whether an attempt should be made to negotiate an accord with regulatory powers will be the main issue at the talks, which are expected to last four or five days and will be held at the organization's headquarters.

A positive decision, however, will depend on the willingness of the biggest sugar exporters — the European Community, Cuba, Brazil and Australia — to agree to enter negotiations, delegate sources said.

The most recent attempt to negotiate a pact with regulatory powers collapsed last year because the big four could not agree on market shares, the sources added.



The International Herald Tribune. Bringing the World's Most Important News to the World's Most Important Audience.

### INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 16 MAY 1986

Fund Name	Share Price	Change	Fund Name	Share Price	Change
AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS			WORLDWIDE INVESTMENT FUNDS		
AMERICAN FUNDS INVESTMENT CO.			WORLDWIDE INVESTMENT FUNDS		
AMERICAN FUNDS INVESTMENT CO.			WORLDWIDE INVESTMENT FUNDS		

### Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer	Face Value	Rate	Term
AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	\$100,000	8.5%	30 Days
AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	\$100,000	8.5%	30 Days
AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	\$100,000	8.5%	30 Days

### Pounds Sterling

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	1.50	AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	1.50
AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	1.50	AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	1.50
AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	1.50	AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS	1.50

Not available within the USA.

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THE EUROMARKETS

M-1 Report Drives Down Dollar-Straight Bonds

By Christopher Pizzev
LONDON — The Eurobond market ended sharply lower in prices Friday, with some dollar straight bonds dropping by well over a cent.

focused on the launch of the rumored floating-rate-note issue for Ireland, although it was on terms a lot tighter than the market had anticipated Thursday.

The launch emerged as a \$300-million, 12-year note issue paying the mean of the six-month London interbank bid and offered rates. On Thursday, dealers had expected an issue to pay some 5 basis points over the six-month London interbank offered rate.

top-quality sovereign borrowers are going to pitch their deal? However, an official at Morgan Guaranty defended the pricing of the issue, noting that "We've had an FRN market that has taken off in the past couple of days."

ECONOMY: Changing Scene

(Continued from first finance page)
that prevailing economic theory, whether Keynesian, monetarist or supply-side, has considered the national economy the focus of "macroeconomic" analysis and policy.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Strengthens in N.Y., Europe

NEW YORK — The dollar closed Friday in New York and Europe with renewed strength against most major currencies. The Bank of Japan intervened to support the dollar, dealers said, but the scale was not known.

Table titled 'London Dollar Rates' showing exchange rates for Deutsche mark, French franc, and Swiss franc.

closed at \$1.5247, down from \$1.5355 Thursday. Dealers said a sequence of remarks by leading monetary officials on coordinated intervention sparked the latest dollar-buying.

COOKIES: An American Puts Her Chips on London's Unlisted Market

(Continued from first finance page)
Personal cameras, and chemical methods, a dishwasher maker used in California. Chemical methods actually offend investors' sense of money back when the complete sell well short of its profit forecast.

Securities, a London brokerage subsidiary of the New York bank. Eaton Financial Management Corp., which is based in Massachusetts, has played a key role as adviser to most of the American companies that have issued shares on the Unlisted Securities Market in the past few years.

(\$2.15) a share represents a price-earnings ratio that is 18.7 times the projected earnings for this year, but 50 times last year's profits. The profit projections are done by outside auditors, not by the company.

But national economic policies and business programs for coping with the changed world economy may involve somewhat different issues. A business aims fundamentally at increasing profits, while a government is compelled by political pressures to worry about real output and jobs.

Finland Reduces Key Money Rate

HELSINKI — Finland lowered its key interest rate Friday to signal the end of a week-long currency crisis that led to a 2-percent technical devaluation of the marka on Thursday.

Company Results

Table titled 'Company Results' showing revenue and profits for various companies like Westpac Banking, Commercial Union Ass., Sandvik, and Utd Merchants & Mfrs.

Friday's OTC Prices. Via The Associated Press. Table listing various OTC stock prices.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including ADC, AEL, AEP, etc.

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Table of stock prices for various companies, including AEA, AEB, AEC, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including AEC, AED, AEE, etc.

UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND. TEN YEARS. ... today we must proclaim a bold objective - that within a decade no child will go to bed hungry, that every family will fear for no next day's bread, that no human being's future and capacities will be stunted by malnutrition. Let the nations gathered here resolve to confront the challenge. THE WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE, ROME, 1974. Illustration: Richard Willson, The Times, London. Photograph: Maggie Murray/Forum.





SPORTS

In NHL, Victory Can Be Stolen by Those Daring Young Men in Masks

By Robin Finn
NEW YORK — In the National Hockey League playoffs, the big scorers may be glad...

denied that Lint was their main obstacle, and their focus sharpened after he halted 32 shots...

"You have to be cocky to be a goaltender, but cocky on the good side. You have to tell yourself you can do a good job."

"I sleep well the night before a game," he said, "and I try to dream about what is going to happen in the game — where they drop the puck, if they shoot."

He added that "you have to be cocky to be a goaltender, but cocky on the good side. You have to tell yourself you can do a good job."



Patrick Roy of the Canadiens

personally, as well as for the team, to try and get established in the league.

Lonely Are The Bulgars

United Press International
TOLUCA, Mexico — Suppose team qualified for the World Cup and gave a press conference...



Young fans climbed a wall in Mexico City to watch Brazil play a warmup match to which spectators were not admitted.

official. "We hope the reporters will come tomorrow."

Carlos Moez, 25, a defender, badly twisted his right knee and possibly damaged cartilage during training.

Portugal's team suffered a major blow when midfielder Carlos Mameled aggravated a leg injury that probably will force him to return home.

Celtics Take 2-0 Lead on Bucks; 5 Starters Get at Least 20 Points

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — With Larry Bird scoring 26 points Thursday night and every other Boston starter contributing at least 20, the Celtics beat the Milwaukee Bucks, 122-111, and took a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven Eastern Conference final of the National Basketball Association playoffs.



Paul Pressey of the Bucks got between Larry Bird and the ball, but only slowed the Celtics' star, who got 26 points.

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Orioles Win 6th Straight, Close on AL East Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BALTIMORE — The Baltimore Orioles won their sixth straight Thursday night, beating the Seattle Twins, 5-3, thanks to a homer from Mike Boddicker...

Ken Oberkfell's three-run homer off a 3-2 pitch in the 10th gave Atlanta its victory.

Montreal had tied with two out in the last of the ninth when Mitch Webster's short fly hit the artificial turf and bounced high over outfielder Dale Murphy for a two-run double.

repeatedly tested by the Bees, with negative results, since joining the Class-A team on March 20.

COREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Basketball, and American League Standings.

Transition

Table with columns for Baseball, Basketball, and American League Standings.

Tennis

Table with columns for Wimbledon, French Open, and other tennis events.

The USFL: A League Born to Litigate

By George Vecsey
NEW YORK — With the life force of a salmon swimming upstream to spawn, with the unerring instinct of a thoroughbred the first time his hooves feel the track, the U.S. Football League achieved its ultimate destiny Monday.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Becker Is Beaten; Lendl, Noah Win
ROME (UPI) — Third-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany, the Wimbledon champion, was beaten, 6-3, 6-4, Friday by Emilio Sanchez of Spain in a quarterfinal match of the Italian Open tennis championships.

South Africans Invite Australian Team

SYDNEY (UPI) — South Africa's rugby officials, buoyed by having been able to get New Zealand's All Blacks to make a tour, have invited the Australian Rugby Football Union to send a team.

Italian Open

THIRD ROUND
Yannick Noah, France, def. Kent Carlsson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2; Henri Leconte, France, def. Mikoyl Meach, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 7-5; Mats Wilander, Sweden, def. Andrei Cherkasov, Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-2.

Quaterfinals

Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, def. Henri Leconte, France, 6-4, 6-2; Emilio Sanchez, Spain, def. Boris Becker, West Germany, 6-2, 6-4.

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